

Work On Hospital Addition To Start

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 3.—(Special)—Erection of an additional building, costing approximately \$300,000, on grounds of the United States Veterans Hospital near here, will begin sometime next week it was learned here today. The building will be erected by the Pittman Construction Company, of Atlanta, a company which has done considerable construction work in this vicinity in recent years. More than 100 men will be employed in this work. A majority of the employees will be selected through the National Re-employment Bureau in Tuskegee, it was said. Pittman Sutton has been named to serve as superintendent of the construction work.

Excavation of the grounds on which the building will be erected has already begun, resulting in 12 men being employed. When the construction work begins about 50 additional men will be given employment. Later in the year 30 to 50 more men will be employed by subcontractors.

The contract for the wiring of the new building has been awarded to the Floyd Electric Company, of Opelika. The Lehotay Plumbing Company will have charge of the plumbing work.

The new building will have a capacity for 125 beds, which means that the hospital will be able to provide treatment and care for 125 additional patients.

Tuskegee Clinic to Observe Anniversary

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—An important feature of the annual Founders Day exercises, which will be held April 4, 5, and 6, will be the silver anniversary of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society.

Among those physicians who will appear on the program are:

Richard H. Miller and Trygve Gunderson, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Callis, Roscoe Brown and Frank Jones, Washington, and W. Harry Barnes of Philadelphia.

Dibble in Col. Ward's Job at Vets' Hospital



DR. EUGENE H. DIBBLE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., has been appointed to succeed Col. Joseph H. Ward, discharged head of the U.S. Veterans' Facility at Tuskegee, it was announced on Friday, by the U.S. Veterans' Administration.

Dr. Dibble, who is 43, has been medical director of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute for twelve years. He also served as chief of the surgical section at the veterans' hospital at one time.

Is Howard U. Grad

The new hospital manager is a graduate of Atlanta University, class of 1915, and of the Howard University Medical School, class of 1919, serving his internship at the Freedmen's Hospital.

He is married and has four children, his wife being the daughter

of Dr. R. R. Taylor, for many years vice president of Tuskegee. Dr. Dibble came to Washington on Monday of last week, at the invitation of General Hines, veterans' administrator, and assumed the post, assuming his new duties on Saturday, February 1. The charges against Col. Ward included misappropriation of food, maladministration in failure to report to Central Office certain infractions of rules on the part of hospital employees, and incorrect handling of funds of inmates.

Col. Ward, who had been commandant of the Veterans' Hospital since July, 1934, was dismissed on charges of misappropriation of food, failure to report certain infractions of rules on the part of hospital employees, and incorrect handling of funds of inmates.

No White Staff

His discharge was made effective February 1. Seven other employees were discharged at the same time.

Fears that the eight dismissals might result in the selection of white persons to direct the institution were allayed by the prompt appointment of Dr. Dibble and the reported assurance given by Dr. R. R. Moton and President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, that the personnel would remain colored.

Politics Hinted

Friends of Col. Ward who knew him intimately when he practiced medicine in Indianapolis, Ind., asserted that his failure to make a satisfactory living at his profession, due to his liberality with patients, caused him to enter the army medical service.

Political pressure is also hinted at by friends who call attention to the fact that Col. Ward is known as a staunch Republican.

INFRACTIONS OF SUBORDINATES CAUSE REMOVAL

Seven U. S. Hospital Employees Included in Sweeping Government Order

EFFECTIVE TODAY

Col. Ward Frequently Praised For Excellent Administration of Tuskegee Hospital

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 1—(By Associated Negro Press)—Colonel Joseph H. Ward, Indianapolis, Ind., manager of the United States Veterans' Administration Facility located here was notified

Monday of his dismissal from the government's service effective February 1. Seven other employees including the chief guard, the chief dietician and her assistant, the chief chef and maintenance employees were also dismissed.

The charges against Colonel Ward included misappropriation of food, maladministration in failure to report to Central Office certain infractions of rules on the part of hospital employees, and incorrect handling of funds of inmates.

Dr. Trygve Gunderson, of Boston, eye specialist, performed several brilliant and successful operations today. Assisting in the numerous operations that are being performed is Dr. John A. Kenney, former medical director of Tuskegee Institute, who was for 14 years personal physician to Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Appearing on the program Tuesday evening were Dr. Walter Gray Crump, trustee of Tuskegee Institute, of the Flower Hospital, New York City; Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Provident Hospital, Chicago; Dr. G. Norman Adamson, Chicago, and Dr. C. Leon Wilson, Chicago, and Dr. W. L. Funkhouser. Others who have had

papers are Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Chicago, Dr. Pruitt, and Dr. John Chenault, Chicago.

Dr. Charles E. Mason, of Boston, was one of the most interested visitors at the various clinics and operations today, donning cap and gown and going from room to room offering comfort and solace to those who were making a desperate effort to regain their health.

Dr. J. W. Williams, acting medical director, Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, secretary-treasurer of the Clinical Society announce the program each day. Dr. Williams said the eminent leaders in the medical profession are scheduled to appear on the program Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Clinic Continues At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 9—(Special)—Dr. R. Plato Schwartz, of the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., spoke today at the 25th anniversary of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society, which has been in session here since Sunday.

Dr. Schwartz, whose subject was "Illustrated Record of My Visit to the Island of Os, (some of Hippocrates), father of medicine, was listened to with a marked degree of interest. Motion pictures were shown throughout the lecture.

Dr. Alan P. Smith, of the Veterans Administration Facility, Tuskegee, had a paper on "The Integration of the Human Nervous System," which occupied

Prominent among those who have

brought patients for operations, observation and treatment are Dr. L. H. B. Foote, medical director, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee; Dr. A. B. Harper, Atlanta; Dr. G. N. Woodard, Fort Valley; Dr. Clay Simpson, Owensboro, Ky.; Dr. Morgan E. Norris, Kilmarnock, Va.; Dr. G. Norman Adamson, Chicago, former internes of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, who are now succeeding in the field of medicine where they are practicing their profession. These physicians and others who have had connections with the institute hospital return year after year bringing many interesting cases and assist in the operations and treatment.

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Dr. Seale Harris Speaks At Annual Tuskegee Institute Health Meeting

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 6.—(Special)—Dr. Seale Harris, one of the leading physicians of the South and a member of the Southwide committee which is seeking to erect an agricultural building on the Tuskegee campus, in addressing the public health meeting in the Institute chapel here tonight said: "If one would be efficient and experience the joys of living, he should be regular and systematic in his daily regime and he must have a worthy purpose in life. The man who keeps himself in perfect physical condition is usually the most successful one; but if he should become so occupied in his efforts to accomplish his purposes whether in business life, that he has no time to follow the simple rules of personal hygiene, he will pay the penalty. It surely is good business to keep well."

The annual public health meeting has been established as a permanent memorial to the late Dr. C. V. Roman, of Nashville, Tenn., the first president of the clinical society. "On this particular occasion," said Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, formerly medical director at Tuskegee Institute, who is now manager of the Veterans' Administration facility, "it is our pleasure to honor the charter members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. These charter members are: Dr. John E. Hunter, Lexington, Ky., Dr. J. H. Hale, Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Henry C. Bryan, Birmingham, Dr. U. G. Dailey, Chicago, Dr. Henry C. Norris, Kilmar-nock, Va., Dr. Rupert O. Rosett, Houston, Texas, Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York City, Dr. G. N. Woodward, Fort Valley, Ga., Dr. J. A. McMillan and Dr. L. B. Palmer."

Dr. L. H. B. Foote, president of the society, which is observing its 25th anniversary exercises, who presided at tonight's exercises, in closing his paper on "The Utilization of Available Health Knowledge and Facilities," said: "I must not conclude this paper before reminding you of the campaign being waged by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated State and local societies against one of the few remaining prevalent contagious diseases—tuberculosis. This effort particularly concerns our people and we die from two to four times as fast as other people. There is no excuse for this slaughter when authorities agree that if all the present knowledge of tuberculosis could be utilized that this disease could be eradicated within the short span of a generation. There should be a tuberculosis society in every community in America among our people, affiliated with and cooperating with the State and national organizations in this campaign. I feel certain that in this, as in all other diseases, that if we utilize all available knowledge and facilities that we will have a healthier, happier world in which to live."

Others who spoke at the meeting tonight were: Dr. John A. Kenney, formerly medical director at Tuskegee Institute and for 14 years personal physician to Dr. Booker T. Washington; Dr.

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. William J. Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees, Tuskegee Institute, and Charles E. Mason, of Boston. Mason gave some interesting reminiscences concerning the erection of the hospital at Tuskegee, plans for which were drawn by R. R. Taylor, former director of the mechanical department at Tuskegee, which were later checked by one of the leading architects in America and without change.

A beautiful tribute was paid Elizabeth Mason, of Boston, granddaughter of Gov. John A. Andrews, war governor of Massachusetts, in whose honor the hospital is named, who provided funds for the erection of the building and who has constantly contributed to its maintenance.

Dr. J. W. Williams, acting medical director of the Institute, announced the program for the week, which will include scientific papers and addresses from the most outstanding physicians, surgeons and specialists of America.

Special musical selections were rendered by the Tuskegee Institute choir.

In concluding his address on "The Business of Keeping Well," Dr. Harris outlined the perfect hygienic day for business and professional men, and all classes of men and women.

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Six More Physicians and Three Employees at Tuskegee Face Gets New Wing At Tuskegee Incompetence Charges

Dr. Geo. Moore, Chief of Staff, Among Those Notified to Answer Charge

OBSERVERS SEE PLAN TO REPLACE NEGROES

Claim Whites Seek Jobs and Political Influence Being Brought to Bear

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP)— Trouble has broken loose at the U. S. Veterans facility here again. Six physician officers and three important employees have received notice from the Veterans Bureau that charges have been lodged against them and that they have until October first to answer them.

Those receiving such notices are Dr. George Moore, chief of the medical staff; Dr. George Branche, chief of the neuropsychiatric staff; Dr. J. A. Kennedy, who frequently has served as officer in charge; Dr. Dick Cary, Dr. S. O. Johnson, Dr. Lonnie Morris, Charlie Powell, deputy property clerk; R. Malcom, personnel officer and Mrs. Helen Holland, dietician, last of the four original dieticians in the institution.

May Replace Negro Staff

These new assaults upon the Negro personnel have aroused consternation. Many who felt that bureau officials had been unduly severe in their handling of Col. Joseph H. Ward and the fourteen persons indicted with him, two months ago, were willing to admit that while the charges against that original group of discharged employees were trivial compared with the punishment meted out, the letter of the law had perhaps been violated.

This new attack, however, is giving rise to a widespread opinion that definite effort to dislodge and replace the Negro staff exists. Rumors are circulating to the effect that the whole movement has its origin in politics and that

certain white elements are fomenting the situation, feeling that now they have an opportunity to achieve an objective long held in abeyance.

Investigator Blamed

Here the blame for situation is generally directed toward the government investigator, named Galbraith. He is reported to have made derogatory remarks, to both Negroes and friendly white people, which stamp him as a man who although a northerner, has neither good will nor respect for Negroes.

Details of the charges were not available, though in most cases they were said to be trivial and those receiving them are said to feel they can be successfully defended.

Typical it is reported, are charges made against Drs. J. A. Kennedy and Dick Cary. It is alleged that these two physicians were sanitary officers. Part of their duties were the inspection of cadavers or corpses.

Charges Trivial

When Galbraith made his original investigation, he reported that William Gover, holding the undertaking contract, had in some cases used inferior caskets. Gover's contract was cancelled. The charge against Kennedy and Cary is said to be that they failed to properly inspect the corpses or to observe the quality of equipment given them. The charge against Kennedy, known as a scrupulously careful officer, has aroused wide comment and resentment.

Politics Hinted

Equally interesting to the community have been the announcements of several promotions. George Busby is to become business officer in place of Preston Rooney. Mrs. Ruth Scott will take Busby's job as auditor.

The indictments against the first 15 discharged employees are returnable in federal court in November, just after election. There may be no politics involved, but observers are pointing to the fact that no matter which way the election went, it would be too late to save those who are being described as hapless victims of a situation.

Vets Hospital Gets New Wing At Tuskegee

New Building to Cost \$291,000; Will Add 365 Beds

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Construction work completed as part of the Veterans' Administration \$29,000,000 current program for hospital additions and replacements has already made available 336 new beds and 3,552 more will be come available during this fiscal year, according to a recent statement of General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Completion of the entire program, during the eighteen months thereafter, will provide a total of 12,914 bed accommodations, 8,993 of these being for the treatment of neuro-psychiatric cases; 1,576 for general medical and surgical patients; 157 for tuberculosis and 2,188 for domiciliary purposes, as in soldiers' homes. The new Continued Treatment Building at the Veterans' Hospital here, costing \$291,000, will add 365 beds to the hospital.

The program for new construction and major facility alternations was prepared by the Veterans' Administration in support of its request for additional appropriations for new hospital domiciliary and out-patient dispensary facilities. Appropriations made available by Congress February 2, and August 12, 1935, and March 19, 1936, totaled \$29,015,420.32. Construction projects included in this program provide for additional beds in forty-two of the existing hospitals and the erection of five new facilities.

Hospitals - 1936

14 Now Under Bond
In Hospital Thefts

The last of 14 negroes recently indicted here for alleged diversion of property from the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, for Willie P. Reid and H. Foster Mason, negroes, at Tuskegee, yesterday afternoon surrendered at the office of the U. S. marshal and was released shortly afterwards under bond of \$1,000. She gave her name as Lucile Wamack, of Americus, Ga.

Of the other 13, two have entered pleas of guilty before Judge Charles B. Kennamer, in U. S. District Court, and are awaiting sentence, while 11 have been released under bonds ranging upward to \$3,000 and will be given trial at Opelika, probably in November.

The defendants are charged with having conspired over a number of years to divert hospital supplies for their own, or for other's use. Among those indicted are "Col." Joseph H. Ward, of Indianapolis, former medical officer in charge at the hospital, and Willie Reid, chief guard at the institution.

The wholesale indictments followed an extensive investigation by bureau of investigation agents. The first of the alleged conspiracies was said to have originated as far back as 1927.

U.S. Grand Jury
Indicts 51 HereTwo True Bills In WPA
Case; 14 Now Involved
In Thefts At Hospital

One of the most far-reaching Federal grand jury probes in recent years was completed here yesterday when Malcolm M. Reeves, foreman, reported to U. S. District Court Judge Charles B. Kennamer that 51 true bills had been found, including indictments of M. Paul LeGrand and C. A. Dart, former WPA engineer and warehouse superintendent, respectively, on charges of diverting government property, and the indictments of 14 negroes for alleged diversion of Federal property from the Tuskegee Hospital for negro war veterans.

Other outstanding cases include the indictment of Willie Curry, of Butler County, on charges of opening and removing a small amount of currency from a letter, and the indictment of Marguerite C. Braswell, postmistress at St. Clair, Lowndes County, for alleged diversion of \$574 of postal funds to her own use.

The other indictments, for the most part, were on charges of violations of the internal revenue law, illicit distilling, or violations of the motor theft act. The grand jury reported nine no-bills, and the continuation of two cases.

Several Plead Guilty

Several pleas of guilty were entered before Judge Kennamer. They included Willie P. Reid and H. Foster Mason, negroes, involved in the Tuskegee affair, whose cases were continued for sentence; Isaiah Harris, negro, internal revenue law violation, fined \$200; Maner McGehee, internal revenue law violation, \$200 and 60 days imprisonment; Will Crowder Jr., internal revenue law violation, placed on five years' probation; Freeman Redd and Glosper McWhorter, theft interstate shipment, three years at Atlanta and Chillicothe, respectively; and Almus Carr, theft interstate shipment, five years' probation.

The indictment against LeGrand and Dart charged specifically violation of Section 728, Title 15, United States Code, under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, through diversion, on April 4, of 3,000 bricks valued at \$18, and of pipe, lead caulking, oakum and a "cleanout" valued at \$7.90. The property allegedly was diverted from the Government for the benefit of Mr. LeGrand, who was "not entitled thereto."

Both LeGrand and Dart were released under bond of \$1,000 each.

It was thought probable that the prosecution would be under that section of the code which provided maximum penalties of \$2,000 or 12 months, or both, under each count. LeGrand and Dart face three counts each.

The Tuskegee Hospital shakeup was said to have followed alleged diversion of supplies, intended for use of patients there, for the last 11 or more years, a second group of alleged conspirators having been formed a few years after the first. It was said that bureau of investigation agents, Department of Justice, had been looking into the matter for "some time."

Must "Play Ball"

In one or more instances, it was charged that an employee, or employees, of the hospital had been hired on condition that they "play ball," and that certain of the defendants removed, or permitted to be removed from the hospital nurses' or dietary departments, for their own or other's use, sheets, blankets, chemicals, household supplies, soaps, meats, fresh vegetables, canned goods, cakes, and other articles.

It was charged that the property was taken into the homes of the defendants, or into others' homes, or carted away to a farm.

Among those indicted, who yesterday had made bond, were Willie Reid, Walter S. Burke, George Williams, Nellie Frazier, William and Geneva Rogan Peterson, Dr. H. O. Matthews, P. H. Roney, Esther Bullock, Amelia Gears, all of Tuskegee; and H. F. Mason, of Armstrong. Trials are to be held in Opelika

on November 1, or at any special session before that date.

Other True Bills

Among those indicted yesterday who, last night had made bond or were in jail, were:

Frank Richmond, Montgomery County, illicit distilling; Columbus Graham, Autauga County, illicit distilling; Winford Smith, alias W. L. Smith, Montgomery County, theft of a Federal automobile; Dan Johnson and Thomas Williams, Autauga County, illicit distilling; Malachi Weems, Lige Oates, Henry County, illicit distilling; James D. Herring, Russell County, concealing un-taxpaid liquor; James Monroe Woods and Collie Harris, Russell County, illicit distilling; Jimmie Lee Gary, Russell County, illicit distilling, and Willie B. Garrett, Lee County, violation of internal revenue law.

Ethel Aycox, Montgomery County, operating liquor business without license; Robert L. Martin, Covington County, internal revenue law; Henry Jones, Earnest Rudolph Ellison, Robert Lee Ford, Shed Jackson, and Mose Bryant, all of Montgomery County, internal revenue law.

J. C. Price, Montgomery County, concealing tax-unpaid liquor; Alfred Daner Henderson, Daner Lamar Henderson, Willie Rowe Faulk and Chester, alias "Red" Marshall, Elmore County, illicit distilling; Wade Rotton, Bullock County, illicit distilling; Berry Chappell, John Howard, Eugene Davis, Autauga County, illicit distilling; Willie C. Martin, Montgomery County, internal revenue law; Delphia Ashley and Daniel Bush, Montgomery County, concealing tax-unpaid liquor; William P. Pritchett, alias William P. Johnson and Willie Franklin, Montgomery County, internal revenue law; Rafe Adams, Elmore County, illicit distilling; Fred Andrews, Montgomery County, internal revenue law; Will Newsome, alias "Dago," Montgomery County, internal revenue law; Pearl Lamar, Autauga County, illicit distilling; Sam and Arthur Williams, Montgomery County, internal revenue law; Sam Seay, Autauga County, illicit distilling; Theodore Lanier, Autauga County, illicit distilling; and Frank Shaver and Howard Thomas, Montgomery County, internal revenue law.

Colonel Indicted
In Food Stealing
Former Head Of Hospital
At Tuskegee To Face
Pantry Raiding Charges

The surrender here yesterday of Col. Joseph H. Ward, negro regular army surgeon, of Indianapolis, and former medical officer in charge of the U. S. Vet-

erans Hospital, for negroes, at Tuskegee, revealed that he, with 13 others, had been indicted by the recent Federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government through diversion of hospital supplies.

Ward immediately posted bond of \$3,000 and was released.

It was understood that Col. Ward would have arrived in Montgomery earlier except for his agreement to perform a delicate surgical operation.

Among the others indicted in the Tuskegee case were Willie Reid, Walter S. Burke, George Williams, Nellie Frazier, William and Geneva Bogan Peterson, Dr. H. O. Matthews, P. H. Roney, Esther Bullock, Amelia Gears, all of Tuskegee, and H. F. Mason, of Armstrong.

Reid and Mason entered pleas of guilty Wednesday before Judge Charles B. Kennamer, in U. S. District Court, and their cases were continued for sentence.

Pantry Raiding Charged

Col. Ward, medical officer in charge at the hospital, over a considerable period, is charged, with several of the other defendants, with unlawfully removing, or by having others remove for him, various supplies from the hospital dietary department for conversion to his own use, beginning Aug. 1, 1927 and extending to April 1, 1936.

He is charged with doing, or having caused to be done, the following overt acts:

In August, 1927, at the office of Col. Ward, then medical officer in charge of what was then known as U. S. Veterans Hospital, No. 91, Ward was alleged, in the presence of Geneva Bogan Peterson (also a defendant) to have stated to Willie Reid, likewise a defendant, substantially as follows:

"Reid, we are thinking of making you chief guard. I guess you know all about gro war veterans, were revealed here it. From time to time I will be calling on you to go over to the dietary department and get packages for me, and would like for you to look after those packages for me."

And again:

Protection Expected

"I expect you and Mrs. Peterson to guard me in handling food supplies. Regardless as to who comes here and wife of Dr. Frazier; William and Geneva Bogan Peterson, Dr. H. O. Matthews, P. H. Roney, Esther J. Bullock, Amelia J. Gears, of Tuskegee, and H. F. Mason, of Armstrong.

In August or September Ward was alleged to have told an employee that he would send Willie Reid, chief guard, to the butcher shop and that the order was for himself, Reid.

Others indicted were alleged to have carried various foodstuffs and supplies to the home of Col. Ward.

Unless a special session of court is ordered, it was thought that the cases would be tried in Opelika, about the first week of November. The charges, according to reports here, were filed following an extensive investigation by bureau of investigation, Department of Justice, agents.

The charges against the 14 defendants cover alleged conspiracies to de-

fraud the Government by diverting, to their own or other's use, foodstuffs and supplies from the hospital nurses' or dietary departments.

The hospital, housing about 960 patients, is now operated under the name of Veterans Administration Facility.

U. S. Uncovers
Mass Thefts At
Negro HospitalEleven Members Of Staff
Of Tuskegee Institution
Under Indictment Here

One Pleads Guilty

Details Withheld Pending
Close Of Investigation
By Federal Grand Jury

With further Grand Jury investigation of the matter reported to be in the offing, wholesale arrests of negroes on indictments involving alleged diversion of Federal property, including foodstuffs, at the Tuskegee hospital for negro war veterans, were revealed here yesterday afternoon.

Not only minor employees, but staff officials, were among the 11 who, late yesterday, had succeeded in posting bond, according to Walter Bragg Smith, U. S. Marshal.

They included: Willie Reid, chief guard; Walter S. Burke, of the hospital staff; George Williams, Nellie C. Frazier and wife of Dr. Frazier; William and Geneva Bogan Peterson, Dr. H. O. Matthews, P. H. Roney, Esther J. Bullock, Amelia J. Gears, of Tuskegee, and H. F. Mason, of Armstrong.

The arrests followed a partial report alleged to have told an employee that the Grand Jury, still in session, and authoritative reports given later revealed that the charges dealt generally with the misuse of foodstuffs intended for hospital purposes. Because of incomplete action by the Grand Jury, information vouchsafed by the officers of the district attorney, marshal, and district court was guarded.

Willie P. Reid, negro, who is chief guard at the institution, entered a plea of guilty before Judge Charles B. Ken-

namer, but his case was continued for sentence. Others, who gave themselves up at the offices of Marshal Smith, were arrested and placed under bond.

Bond for Burke was set at \$3,000; for Williams, at \$300; for Nellie Frazier, Geneva Petersen and Annalia Gears, \$1,000 each; and for Esther Bullock, \$2,000. Other bonds were said to have ranged between \$500 and \$2,000.

Court officials said the offense carried a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

The Veteran's Hospital at Tuskegee, has 930 patients and is manned by a large staff.

Except for the indictments involving the reported misuse of Federal property at the hospital, no other Grand Jury action was revealed.

Charge Southern Democrats Seek Control Of Veterans Hospital At Tuskegee, As 9 Others Are Indicted

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nine more indictments, in addition to the 15 indicted two months ago, were returned recently against officials of the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee. This wholesale indictment of the Negro personell of the hospital has been characterized at Republican headquarters here as an attempt on the part of southern Democrats to get control of the hospital and supplant the executive staff with whites. The statement issued at headquarters here was as follows:

Another step in what observers feel is an attempt by Southern Democrats to rob Negroes of lucrative jobs as heads of the U. S. Veterans hospital at Tuskegee was seen last week in notices sent six more physicians and three important employees by the Veterans Bureau that charges had been lodged against them and they have until October 1 to make answers.

The nine additional members of the personnel to face accusations, in addition to the 15 indicted two months ago, are Dr. George Moore chief of the medical staff; Dr. Geo. Branche, chief of the Neuropsychiatric staff; Dr. J. A. Kennedy, who frequently has served as officer in charge; Dr. Dick Cary, Dr. S. O. Johnson, Dr. Lonnie Morris, Charlie Powell, deputy property clerk; R. Malcolm, personal officer, and Mrs. Helen Holland, dietician, last of the original four dieticians at the institution.

Charge Plot

Lodging of charges against these nine has thrown this section into consternation. Many white friends and colored observers who were undecided about the charges lodged against Col. Joseph H. Ward and 14 associates are now convinced there is a definite attempt on the part of Southern Democrats to take advantage of the administration of their own party in Washington and oust colored executives on charges they would not have dared to file under a Republican regime.

Charges against Colonel Ward and the other 14 members of his group which resulted in their indictment may have been true as far as the letter of the law is concerned but the

punishment may have been excessive, it is felt in this section. But charges against the nine named last week, although not available in all instances, are considered too trivial for the action taken and it is felt they can defend themselves when the time comes.

Accusations against Drs. J. A. Kennedy and Dick Cary are considered typical. Both men, reported to be sanitary officers, had as part of their duties the inspection of corpses. When Galbraith made his original probe, he reported that William Gover, holder of the undertaking contract, had used inferior caskets. The Gover contract was then cancelled. Charges against Cary and Kennedy are said to be that they failed to properly inspect the corpses or to observe the quality of equipment given them. Because Kennedy is known as a scrupulously careful officer, charges against him have created deep resentment.

Trials In November

Indictments against the 15, who were discharged, are returnable in federal court in November, at the strategic after-election time when a president will have been elected for four years. Then, no matter who wins, it will be too late to save these defendants who are considered to be hapless victims of dirty politics.

As a prominent official of Tuskegee said, "It is more than a coincidence that this wholesale indictment and these charges should come under a Democratic administration. We all remember how, back in 1923, President Harding took a firm stand and insisted, over the protest of the governor of Alabama, in placing the hospital under Negro control. Under two subsequent Republican administrations the hospital prospered and many complimentary references were made about Negro management."

It is not denied there was some

internal strife at the hospital but that was not sufficient, so comments go, to justify the drastic measures taken. In fact, the inspector from the Veterans Bureau, referred to as "the G-Man," showed a marked hostility to Negroes and his general attitude left the impression behind that his investigation was really for the purpose of discrediting the Negro management.

In substantiation of this inspector's attitude, it is alleged that one prominent white citizen in the town of Tuskegee said the inspector remarked during his stay at Tuskegee "all the Negroes, but at that hospital are thieves and liars and they should be replaced with a white staff."

It is further asserted that this white man has said he will sign an affidavit that the above remarks were made by the Veterans Bureau representative who was sent out to make an impartial investigation.

WPA To Build Negroes Annex For Sanatorium Giving \$24,000 Sponsors \$4,000 And Work Will Start Within Ten Days

Doubles Capacity Government Agency Also Makes Funds Available For Repairs At School

The allocation of nearly \$150,000 for Works Progress Administration projects in Montgomery, including an addition to the Montgomery Tuberculosis Sanatorium which will double its bed capacity, was announced here last night by Col. W. G. Henderson, district director.

Construction of the sanatorium structure was expected to begin in 10 days, under an allotment of \$74,760, immediate continuation of work upon the State Highway Department Building, opposite the Capitol was assured.

Funds of \$28,909 and \$12,444 were approved for repairs to Sidney Lanier High School and the Capitol Heights Junior High School, respectively, but Col. Henderson said these projects necessarily would be delayed pending release of skilled labor now employed on other WPA projects.

Col. Henderson said he hoped to release the school projects, which include roof repairs, painting and general renovation, "about January."

One of the smaller projects for this city, entailing an expenditure of \$1,962, was for domestic science instruction at the State Teachers' College.

City To Pay Rest

It was explained that the sums approved for the school projects actually represented only two-thirds of the amounts involved, as the city was to provide the additional third. This applied to the other projects as well, the additional third of the cost being supplied by the sponsors.

Under the plan for erection of a new structure for negro patients at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Col. Henderson said the Government would provide \$24,000 and the sponsors upwards of \$4,000.

The new building, he said, would conform architecturally with the present building now used for white patients, and would serve to eliminate the unsightly and inadequate shacks now housing negroes.

When notified last night of the approval of the sanatorium project, executives of the institution expressed extreme gratification and declared the action to be an outstanding step forward in the betterment of community health. For a number of years, they explained, the sanatorium had been handicapped, through lack of facilities, in caring for known open cases of the disease among negroes in this community.

"We are overjoyed," said a member of the Sanatorium board of directors, "because we, more than the average citizen, know the extreme importance of having means of isolating victims of the disease. Only through isolation and bed treatment can we hope to stop the ravages of this disease and, since it is prevalent among negroes especially, the new addition is a God-send."

Labor Main Problem

Col. Henderson, in announcing the approval of the various projects, said he had been able to obtain sufficient skilled WPA labor to begin the sanatorium building within a few days, and that adequate skilled labor already had been assigned to the Highway Department Building, now more than half completed.

"I hope," he added, "to have sufficient skilled labor available by January to begin needed repair work at Lanier and the Capitol Heights Schools. To do so now, however, would jeopardize projects already underway."

Col. Henderson said he was pleased that the WPA was able to undertake the sanatorium project, considered vital in reducing tuberculosis dangers in this area.

In addition to the local projects, approval of other construction by the comptroller general's office, at Washington was announced as follows:

Wilcox County, road repairs, \$11,992; Colbert County, school building and repairs, \$6,894; Fort Deposit, pave streets, \$8,766; Baldwin County, health inspections, \$2,514; Marshall County, recreational activities, \$6,890; Oneonta, storm sewer, \$5,696; street improvements, \$2,210; Blount County, recreational activities, \$12,893; Mobile, make furniture for distribution among needy, \$14,542; Mobile County,

jail, \$2,128; Oakman, municipal building, \$14,542; Cordova, city hall, \$14,542.

Home, street improvement, \$26,000; Grove Hill, repair courthouse, \$2,583; Franklin County, recreational activities, \$6,090; Limestone County, rural schools, \$4,280; Parrish, town hall and schools, \$4,280.

Hospitals - 1936

Alabama.

Sixteen Indicted at Veterans' Hospital

CONVERTING PROPERTY CHARGES SEEN MOVE TO HIT COLORED STAFF

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP) — Col. Joseph H. Ward, former commandant at the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, and fifteen other employees were indicted or dismissed here, last week, by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of "conspiracy and converting government property to their own use."

All are expected to come to trial in November unless a special session of the Federal Court is called.

The former hospital head, who presented himself at the office of the United States Marshal on Thursday, gave bail of \$3,000 and was immediately released.

Among the others reported indicted on Tuesday are:

WALTER S. BURKE, utility officer, bond of \$3,000

PRESTON H. RONEY, custodian

MISS ESTHER J. BULLOCK, head nurse

MISS AMELIA J. GEARS, assistant head nurse, bond of \$1000

MRS. G. B. PETERSON, former head dietitian, bond of \$1000

G. B. PETERSON, hospital chauffeur and husband of the former dietitian

DR. H. O. MATTHEWS

WILLIAM P. REID, former chief guard

MRS. NELLIE COOPER FRAZIER, bond of \$1000

H. F. MASON

GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, bond of \$300.

Reid, it is reported, pleaded guilty as soon as he was taken into custody, an action looked

Claims G-Man Found U.S. Hams in Xmas Sock

upon here as part of a pre-arrest example of the "picayunish" ranged plan for him to turn State's charges which are permitted to evidence against the others.

Dismissed with Col. Ward, the AFRO was told, were S. M. Patterson, his secretary; Lucille Warmack, dietitian; M. Wells, chief cook; and William Carter, kitchen policeman.

White Man Takes Place

Edward B. Williams, white, detailed to the hospital as superintendent of construction, has been named utility officer; Miss Olive A. Mason designated acting chief nurse and Mrs. Julia L. Alexander named assisting chief nurse. Both of these have been at the hospital ten years or more.

Another white man has been named supply officer.

The indictments bring to a head a year of two of rumors, secret and open investigations, gossip, chicanery and third degree methods on the part of government investigators which have kept the hospital a seething hot bed of unrest and uncertainty. Just how serious the charges are it is impossible to predict since the grand jury has not completed its work nor filed its report.

Some who should be in position to know scoff at charges of "wholesale graft," insisting that little has gone on at the hospital which is not more or less "routine" in similar institutions. These folk point to the dismissal of Colonel Ward because he allegedly admitted appropriating one hundred dollars worth of food which belonged to the commissary as an

example of the "picayunish" charges which are permitted to carry weight. These people admit, however, that when an employee, sworn to preserve the property of Uncle Sam, takes a dollar he is as culpable as though he had taken a thousand. Further in explanation of the apparent serious situation they aver that a grand jury sitting in Montgomery would reveal the opportunity of bringing charges against those well dressed "uppity" officers and officials from the Tuskegee hospital who rode around Alabama in big cars under the protection of the Federal government.

Government Sets Trap

For the past year, John C. Galbraith, ace investigator from the Veterans' Bureau, has been seeking evidence at the hospital. The first results were the dismissal of Colonel Ward, his secretary, Mrs. Patterson, Chief Guard Reid, Chief Dietician Peterson and several orderlies.

A lull followed during which Dr. Eugene H. Dibble was appointed head of the institution. Then new activity, inspired, some say, by a letter written by Mrs. Ward in which she charged her husband had been made the victim of enemies or, as other claim, by a desire on the part of the department to "get" Burke, brought Galbraith to the reservation again.

He has been there three months this time and it is charged that he has used every method known to modern investigation, biting gossip of one group against

another, hiring former guard Reid as his chauffeur, threatening people with the loss of their jobs and then having them rehired in his efforts to make folk talk.

He finally succeeded and orderlies and attendants as well as higherups are said to have worn a trail to his office belching up all the gossip and rumors which have pervaded the place for years.

Important Colored Institution
The actual trouble at the Tuskegee hospital had its inception in internal difficulties. Here was the most important governmental institution in the entire country manned and controlled by Negroes. White Alabama grinned and caskets, as per Government contract, or interred in cheap white pine, according to reliable information.

From impeccable sources it has been learned that a local undertaking firm had a contract with the Government to bury veterans, but an investigation revealed that the contract was not secured in an ethical manner.

It is said that the holder had been awarded it through friendship, although another undertaking firm gave the lowest bid. The Government cancelled the contract with the first firm and gave it to the lowest bidder, last month, it is reported. Other indictments are expected to result from this investigation.

May Call Moton

F-L-A-S-H

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Robert R. Moton, retired president of Tuskegee Institute, may be summoned to appear before the Federal Grand Jury investigating alleged irregularities at the Veterans' Hospital, it was learned here Wednesday.

Dr. Moton, according to persons close to the investigators, is said to have gone to Washington upon several occasions to intercede for Col. Joseph Ward with the Veterans' Administration.

Had he not done this, it is believed that the present charges would have been aired long before now.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Christmas stockings containing Government hams and turkeys, instead of the traditional nuts and candies, were freely passed out at the U.S. Veterans' Hospital, during the Yule season, according to John Galbraith, white, G-man.

Mr. Galbraith, who has just completed a second investigation of the institution, last week, made the foregoing charge after his

first probe in December. He is said to have sent his report to Washington. Galbraith returned in April, and has spent the past three months here.

The G-man reputedly found that at the canteen everything was being sold too high, prices of cigarets, tobacco, soda, prison type shaving and hair cutting of the mental patients being termed outrageous.

Attention is called to the fact that all the white men who supplanted the colored officers are Republican. This is viewed as an attempt to embarrass the Roosevelt Administration.

The investigation would have ended with the dismissal of Col. Ward and his assistant as far as the government was concerned, but some of those ousted wrote Washington saying only one side of story had been told and offered to squeal.

Officials here told the AFRO that the first dismissal of Colonel Ward in January, riled ex-Senator Watson, of Indiana who recommended Colonel Ward for the post and that he is alleged to have gotten behind Colonel Hines and brought about wholesale indictments against colored officials in order to get them out and put white officials in charge to embarrass Roosevelt administration and Senator Minton, (Dem., Ind.), who defeated Watson, and be able to say to colored votes this fall: "See what these Democrats did for you. We put you in full charge and they threw you out."

Murder

Murder of Miss Didel Battle here last night in the town of Tuskegee by Charles King has this little town excited. King is said to be a patient at the Veterans' Hospital. Dr. Dibble denied this, saying he is an ex-patient. However, after the shooting, King returned to the hospital where he was turned over to police for the murder.

Miss Battle is alleged to have been caught "cheating" Sunday night.

WARD INDICTED

11 OTHERS ARE HELD IN QUIZ AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 16 (ANP)—In a sensational climax to a protracted period of relentless investigation by sleuths from Washington, Col. Joseph H. Ward, former commandant of Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, was indicted Thursday by the federal grand jury sitting at Montgomery on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government through diversion of hospital supplies.

Col. Ward's indictment followed by two days that of 11 other employees of the now famous institution, including the reputed nemesis of Col. Ward, Walter Burke, formerly known as the business manager of the hospital.

The complete list of those indicted includes, in addition to Ward and Burke: Preston H. Roney, custodian; Miss Esther Bullock, head nurse; Miss Amelia J. Gears, assistant head nurse; Mrs. G. B. Peterson, former head dietitian; Dr. H. O. Matthews, Willie P. Reid, former chief guard; G. B. Peterson, hospital chauffeur; Mrs. Nellie Cooper Frazier, H. F. Mason and George B. Williams.

Bond for Col. Ward and for Burke was set at \$3,000, for Williams at \$300; for Nellie Frazier Geneva Peterson and Amelia Gears \$1,000 each and for Esther Bullock at \$3,000. Other bonds are said to range between \$500 and \$2,000.

Trials in November
Trials of all defendants will probably be held in November.

Edward B. Williams, white, detailed to the hospital as superintendent of construction, has been named acting utility officer, succeeding Burke; Miss O. Vette A. Mason is acting chief nurse and Mrs. Julia L. Alexander is assistant chief nurse. Both Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Alexander have been employed at the institution for 10

years.

The past week's shocking developments at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital represents the eruption of a festering sore which has gnawed at the vitals of the administration of the institution for more than a decade.

Those "in the know" paint a picture of a long drawn-out silk glove battle between Col. Ward and Walter Burke. Ward was chosen to head the institution because he had been the highest ranking colored officer in the medical corps in the World War. Upon assumption of his duties, it became known that he was not a "tight" administrator.

Burke, on the other hand, a graduate in law from Howard University, had had experience in the Veterans Bureau and was sharp in the red tape routine laid down by the bureau. Col. Ward allowed, so it is said, Burke to become the detail man.

Burke Reached Out

This policy was all right so long as each man recognized his position, but it is alleged the time came when Col. Ward knew less of what was going on at the hospital and when Burke, because he had been invested with the responsibility by Ward, came to think that he, instead of Ward, was running the hospital.

Burke is said to have carried influence inside the hospital by either a distribution of favors or by overlooking slight infractions of the government regulations.

A situation developed in which minor defections were indifferently regarded because everything was happening in the family.

Burke was the real head of the hospital to all intents and purposes and Ward, bearing the title, knew little of the operation.

Then the government investigators came. Friends of both men state that for Burke to have made an open face of the slight stretching of the red tape which he had permitted, acting for Col. Ward, would have resulted in his ousting. As a result, the axe first fell on Ward. He was forced to resign his position and Dr. Eugene Dibble, of Tuskegee institute, was chosen in his place.

The federal investigation did not stop with the ousting of Ward, however. The bureau at Washington was in receipt of so many anonymous messages and direct statements from the hospital to the effect that government regulations were not being lived up to that the federal officials determined to go

to the bottom of the entire matter. It was no easy job. Several investigators were sent but they found the search for fact's futile.

Finally, the Veterans Bureau sent one of its ace investigators, John C. Galbraith, to Tuskegee. This man did a thorough job, using threats, entrapment and other devices to blow the lid off. After staying at the hospital for several months, he had everybody there, the big employees and the little employees, talking about and against one another. Galbraith assembled the rumors and charges, sifted and codified them and then placed them before the grand jury.

The grand jury is thought to have been in a favorable mood for indictment. White people in Alabama had never gotten over the fact of the operation of the hospital by Negroes. They are thought to have been affronted by the moving about of these well-dressed colored officers in their automobiles. Last week's grand jury action represented a long-awaited chance to get even.

Others Did It

In defense of those indicted, it is said that whatever speculations they may be guilty of, their actions have not been unlike those of whites who administer other government facilities. Everywhere, it is alleged, there is some stretching of the regulations. But a situation was created at Tuskegee, due to the internecine strife, which required that action be taken.

The Tuskegee hospital is the most important governmental institution in the country manned and controlled by Negroes. There are 500 employees at the hospital, 24 physicians, two dentists, 60 nurses, a librarian and other specialists.

The payroll is \$450,000 a year. It costs \$875,000 per year to maintain the institution.

THE TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL MESS

Whether or not the charges against Col. Joseph H. Ward and fifteen other employees of the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital are borne out at the trial in November, colored people will feel keenly the reflection on the honesty and efficiency of the group.

If half the charges in the indictments are true, it would seem that there was plenty of racketeering and chiseling, the more reprehensible because the victims were not only the Federal government, but the Negroes who lost their health and often their reason fighting for America overseas.

It is not enough to dismiss the matter by pointing to similar maladministration at institutions headed by white people. We cannot get around the fact that for reasons well known to everyone those Negroes who win responsible positions are in a very real sense on trial. Our position is as yet too insecure for it not to be incumbent upon us all to do better than the other fellow, for we represent not ourselves alone in such positions but the entire group.

PYTHIAN HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE HOLDS MAMMOTH RE-OPENING

DR. H. H. PHIPPS SAYS RE-OPENING OF BATHHOUSE
MARKS NEW CENTURY OF PROGRESS OF
RACE ENDEAVOR

Strickly Negro-Owned and Operated

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 23.—(SPC)—The Pythian Hotel and Bath House and Sanitarium is the only bath house owned by the race in America. It will be recalled that in this little city which is called Hot Springs National Park, each year does its share in restoring the health and putting back into workable condition many members of the Negro race. In a statement to the press recently, Dr. H. H. Phipps, manager of the bath house, said, "We have re-decorated and re-furnished the Pythian hotel and it is now equivalent to any of the European bath houses. We take pride in recommending that people of our race who think something of themselves and their health come here for their rest cures."

Bath House Under Supervision Of U. S. Government
The bathing facilities of the Pythian Bath House has a device known to modern science for the administration of the natural hot water and baths, including the Natural Hot vapor, tub, shower, needle, spray, douche, turkish hot water, pack and cooling room and, in fact, complete equipment for giving the electric massage treatment. The most outstanding feature is that the entire bath house is under the direct supervision of the United States Government; a watchful eye sees to it that the bath house is kept in first rate condition. In fact, the moderate rates for baths have been fixed by the United States Government.

Hotel Offers Excellent Accommodations
The living quarters for guests who come to Hot Springs and who leave their strenuous life of business or work to partake of this wonderful opportunity to regain their health will find excellent accommodations in the Pythian Hotel.

The rooms as was observed by the writer have all been re-furnished and re-decorated, giving each a homelike appearance with plenty of life and nice comfort.

Since the last convention in New Orleans last August, the N. A. C. G. N. has held four regional conferences. The first was for the nurses of the Southern region and was held at Tuskegee in January; the second, for the Southeast region, was held in Durham the latter part of January; the third, for nurses of the Northern and Eastern region was in Washington in February; and the fourth, in Chicago in April, for nurses of the Middle West. The national president and the executive secretary attended each of the regional meetings. The meetings were largely attended and were significantly effective in meeting some of the local problems of the nurses.

Mrs. Mabel K. Stauper, executive secretary, has carried the work at headquarters and made some important field trips in the interest of the group.

An outstanding accomplishment of the year was the developing and execution of plans to assist the United States Public Health Service in establishing a public health nursing course at the Medical College of Virginia, where 75 Negro nurses are being trained for positions in the public health field. This course was developed under the Social Security Act.

Several state nursing associations have been organized during the year, and approximately 100 nurses have been placed in positions.

There are 5,000 Negro graduate nurses in this country and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses came into being to serve their needs. The Association has maintained headquarters at 50 West 50th Street, New York City, for the past two years.

In addition to contributions from nurses, the N. A. C. G. N. has been the recipient of substantial financial gifts from the National Health Circle for Colored people, the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Mrs. Chester C. Bolton, and Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst. The Association is making a public appeal for contributions in order that it may continue to render a much needed service to our people as a group, and to the nation at large.

Estelle Massey Riddle is president of the N. A. C. G. N.

Nurses To Hold National Meeting

NEW YORK, July 23.—

(ANP) — The 29th annual meeting of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses will be held at the C. W. C. A. in New York City, Aug. 18-21, inclusive. An interesting and constructive program has been arranged by Miss Margaret Creth, chairman of the program committee. The program for the student section gives promise of the best meeting since the organization of the student section two years ago. All student delegates will be the guests of the Lincoln School for Nurses and will be housed in the beautiful nurses' home.

Hospitals - 1936

D.C.

Dr. William A. Warfield Retires From Freedman's

WASHINGTON.— Retirement of Dr. William A. Warfield as chief surgeon of Freedmen's hospital, after 40 years services in the course of which he went from interne to head of the institution, was announced this week by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Dr. Warfield's retirement will become effective on November 17 when he will be 70 years of age. Dr. T. Edward Jones, assistant chief surgeon, will be acting chief surgeon beginning Monday when Dr. Warfield will begin taking his accumulated annual leave.

Born in Hyattsville, Prince George county, Maryland, on November 17, 1866, he began working on a farm when he was a boy.

"When I was 12 years old I could plow a furrow as straight as any man and could plant as much tobacco as anybody," he reminisced.

With \$20.25 in his pocket he went to Baltimore to attend Morgan college. In the old Camden station he gave a boy 25 cents to show him the way to the college.

Dr. Warfield was graduated from Morgan college in 1891, and entered the medical school of Howard university, from which he was graduated in 1894. While attending Howard university he worked as a waiter at Cabin John, then a famous eating place of the National capitol.

Dr. Warfield began his internship at Freedmen's hospital in 1894.

In 1894 he was made a second assistant surgeon, and the following year he was made first assistant surgeon. He was named surgeon in chief in 1901.

Dr. Warfield is married and resides with his family at 1522 R street, northwest. He has two children. His son, Dr. William A. Warfield Jr., served his internship under him at Freedmen's and is a member of the visiting staff of surgeons. His daughter Miss Violet B. Warfield, is an instructor in physical education at Howard university.

Hospitals-1936

General.

◀ EDITORIALY SPEAKING ▶

By J. ALSTON ATKINS, Editor

SOUTHERN HOSPITALIZATION—

Just how many Negroes die in Southern States each year, simply and only because of lack of the same hospital care which is provided at public expense for other races will never be known. Such tragic deaths as that of Juliette Derricotte a few years ago, when, terribly injured in an automobile accident, she was denied treatment in a Georgia hospital because she was a Negro, only serve to emphasize common occurrences among the masses of Negroes in the South.

Acting in part upon facts showing that there were at least 250 Negroes in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in dire need of hospitalization, the city council of that Southern community voted last week to turn over to Negroes the \$600,000 City Memorial Hospital. The hospital is modern in every respect, and is recognized as A-1 by the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association.

The most forward step of all was the announcement that Negroes would serve on the hospital board and in the management of the hospital, and Negro physicians and surgeons would be admitted to the hospital staff and facilities on the basis of merit, and not on a basis of race and color.

Why is it not possible for this kind of justice to be meted out all over the South? Why not especially in such great metropolitan areas as Dallas, Houston, San Antonio—all of which are much larger than Winston-Salem?

The answer is that such a thing is possible, when city fathers in other Southern cities will look only at the health needs of their citizens, without regard to race and color. The race problem in Texas is no different from that in North Carolina. Neither should the measure of justice and fairness in hospital facilities be any different.

I think that this action by the City of Winston-Salem is a challenge to every other city throughout the South.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

PRESS

APR 16 1936

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SERVICE

The WHITTAKER Memorial Hospital (colored) is conducting its annual drive for funds. Elsewhere on this page is published an appeal made for the hospital by the Newport News Star, the city's Negro newspaper. We take pleasure in seconding what the Star has to say about the hospital and urge for it the liberal support of the public.

The institution, although handicapped by lack of funds, is doing an excellent work and is deserving of the support of the white people as well as of the colored. Anything that can be

done to improve and conserve the health of the Negroes of the city benefits the whole population, white and colored alike.

The men and the women who are operating WHITTAKER Memorial Hospital are doing an important work, and doing it well with the means with which they have to work. We bespeak for them, therefore the support of the entire community.

If you have not made your contribution do so at once.

HEADS NEW
SANITARIUMDR. JOHN LAWLAH
IS NEW DIRECTOR
AT PROVIDENT

Announcement was made this week by the board of directors of Greater Provident hospital, Claude A. Barnett, president, that Dr. John W. Lawlah, noted practitioner and expert roentgenologist, had been appointed medical director of the hospital, thus bringing to a brilliant climax his career at Provident hospital which started in June, 1931, when he started his internship.

Members of the local medical profession hail his appointment with delight, declaring it presages a new era of achievement and progress for Provident, the largest Race hospital in the world and that its field of usefulness will be immeasurably broadened as Dr. Lawlah's appointment gives the big institution a medical and nursing staff composed entirely of Race members.

Wins Fame Despite Youth

Dr. Lawlah is only 32 years old but despite his youth has won honors and ecnoiums bestowed on but few of his elders. He is native of Bessemer, Ala., graduate of Morehouse college and of Rush Medical college.

He completed the first two-year period of his medical studies at the University of Wisconsin. Under a Rosenwald fellowship he took graduate work at the University of Chicago where he was honored by appointment as special assistant in roentgenology at Billings hospital. He holds licenses under the National Board of Medical Examiners entitling him to practice in 40 states and in Illinois. He has authored several scientific discourses in his specialized field of work and they have appeared in the country's foremost medical journals.

The new medical director is nationally known for his efforts in alleviating the suffering of mankind and has received recognition by being admitted to membership in the following honorary societies:

Sigma Sigma, of the University of Wisconsin, 1929—medical fraternity of University of Wisconsin, for excellence during first two years of medicine.

Alpha Omega Alpha, Rush Medical college, 1931—national honorary medical fraternity, for excellence in clinical medicine.

Sigma Xi, University of Chicago, March 1933—honorary scientific fraternity. Election based on proved ability for outstanding research in scientific fields.

Dr. Harry Eugene Ford, since 1928 has been a director of the exclusive Hinkdale Sanitarium, located near Chicago where he served as secretary of the board and had charge of Electric Therapy, has accepted the post of General Manager of the new Riverside Sanitarium, being established by the Seventh Day Adventists at Nashville Tenn. (ANP)

Barnett Named Head
Provident Hospital

CHICAGO (ANP)—Claude A. Barnett, director of the associated Negro Press, has been elected president of Provident Hospital and several new trustees have been added to the board.

Hospitals-1936

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
S T A R

FEB 6 1936

Lead Fund Drive for Negro Community Hospital.



Left to right: The Rev. M. W. Clair Jr., Dr. H. L. Hummons, Miss Lillian Hester, W. H. Wilhite, F. B. Ransom, Henry J. Richardson, Miss Myrtle Roper, F. E. DeFrantz, Miss Margaret Holdier, W. H. Patton, Mrs. Ruth Murray, Dr. L. Young and Lionel Artis.

Negro leaders of the city (pictured above) are among those conducting a drive for funds for the Community Hospital for Colored Persons at 2116 Boulevard place.

They seek \$1,000 for operation of the charity ward at the hospital during the current year.

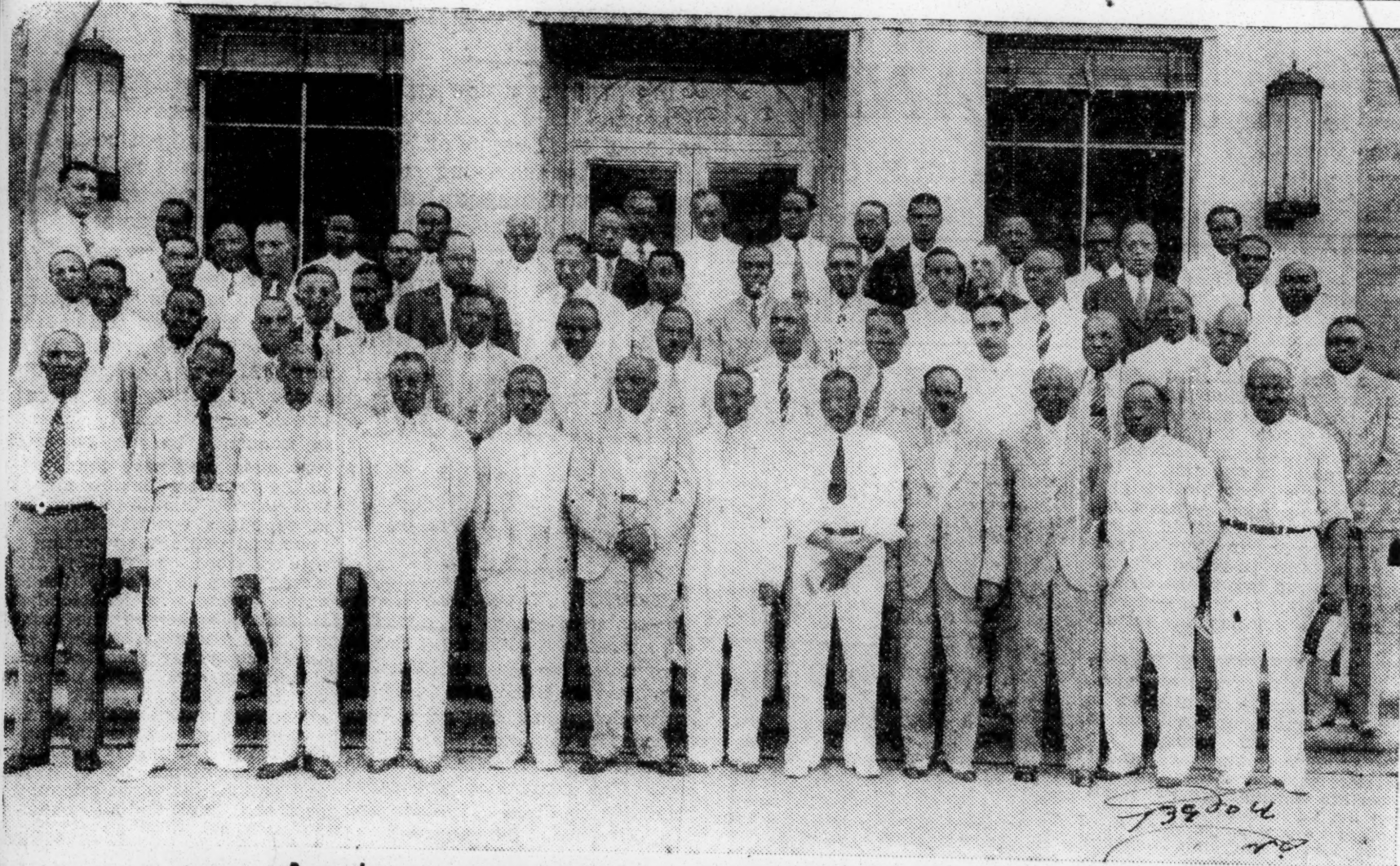
Fifty members of the Community Hospital Association are seeking donations and reporting each night at 6 o'clock at the Colored Y. M. C. A. The drive will end tomorrow night.

Information concerning the drive may be obtained from Miss Myrtle L. Roper, assistant superintendent of Flanner House, and Lionel Artis, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

ORLEANS HOSPITAL GETS \$5,750 GIFT

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 28—
(C) — A legacy of \$5,750 was left
Flint-Goodridge Hospital by Miss
Sarah Stirling McEnery, who died
in New Orleans in December, 1934.
The money is to be used in car-
ing for colored women.

TAKING POSTGRADUATE WORK AT FLINT - GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL



A group of the Race physicians attended the postgraduate course for physicians offered by Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University. The course closed July 15. Sixty-eight doctors from eight states attended the course. The course of study was designed for physicians doing general practice, and included instruction in surgery, medicine, gynecology, obstetrics, pediatrics, urology, pathology and

radiology. The faculty was composed of thirty-eight outstanding physicians and surgeons. One Race surgeon, Dr. Rivers Frederick, chief of the department of surgery of Flint-Goodridge hospital, served on the faculty. This is the first time such a course has offered to the Race physicians in this section according to A. W. Dent, superintendent of the hospital.

Hospitals - 1936.

Mississippi.

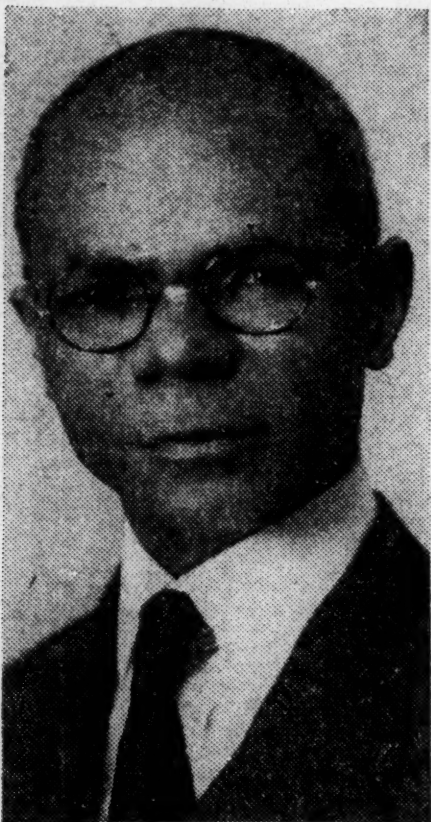
MISSISSIPPI WILL GET \$300,000 HOSPITAL

Amsterdam news

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 15 (ANP).—
Between \$300,000 and \$400,000 has
been bequeathed for the construction
of a hospital for indigent Negroes
under the terms of a will filed for
probate Monday.

This sum is part of the estate left
by R. H. Green, white Jackson
wholesale merchant who died here
recently. This estate was valued at
between \$600,000 and \$700,000, of
which \$300,000 was in insurance. Af-
ter stipulated legacies of \$294,000 to
relatives, friends and servants, the
remainder was to be applied as a
trust fund for hospitalization of in-
digent sick Negroes.

huc

His Plan Hit

Rev. Amos Carnegie.

would be needed to endow it. The first institution, he said, should be named after Julius Rosenwald, the late philanthropist, who made a survey of the national hospital needs of Negroes.

NATIONAL MEDICS HIT AT CARNEGIE

Hospital Fund Opens Headquarters Here

Criticism of the Negro National Hospital Association and its founder, the Rev. Amos Carnegie, sprang from another quarter this week when the National Medical Association denounced the hospital association's program.

The Manhattan Medical Board recently criticized the association's plan to erect a Negro hospital in every

city in the United States with a population of 10,000 or more.

The National Hospital Fund auspiciously opened national headquarters at 105 West Twenty-second street last Thursday, with special exercises. The first of a series of mass meetings was scheduled to take place last night (Friday) in the Little Theatre of the Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th street at 8 o'clock.

In support of its position, the National Hospital Association's resolution declared that those persons who have contributed to the support of the Rev. Mr. Carnegie's project have been "influenced more by sentimental reasons than by a knowledge of true facts concerning standards and necessities for one hospital, much less several operating in different cities."

Asks for Debate.

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie's attitude toward the medical association is embodied in his latest press release, which states, "I will debate with anybody, white or black, of any profession, on any platform—North, South, East or West—before any audience before any judges and dare them to advance any arguments to defeat the aims and purposes of the Negro National Hospital Association."

At the opening of the new headquarters, the Rev. Mr. Carnegie recommended that the first hospital be built in New York City. The cost of the building and equipment, including a nurses' home, he estimated at \$3,500,000 and about \$7,000,000 more.

DR. GREEN ANSWERS REV. CARNEGIE'S HOSPITAL CHARGES

(By Dr. H. M. Green, President Emeritus National Hospital Association for ANP)

The Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, self-styled head of the National Hospital Fund, is going up and down the country blatantly making statements which he either knows are not true or could if he chose to carefully investigate the facts. The members of the National Medical Association probably refrained from replying to this noisy gentleman of the cloth because they know that he subsists by publicity, and therefore they seem to have treated him with silent contempt.

There are many questions that tent and respected surgeons and physicians.

He asked that any of us might answer and could answer but what good would it do? We are told that if we convince a certain class of people against their wills that they will have the same opinion still. There are 14 standardized "A" class hospitals in the country which receive and train internes and whose rating is O.K. and whose graduates are accepted by all the states in the union. There are many other hospitals in standard "A" class which are doing excellent work and in which Negro physicians may practice their profession.

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie does not seem to know that an "A" rating for a hospital is not necessary for a surgeon to be able to do competent work and he perhaps does not know that we can furnish internships for every Negro finishing medicine and have been able to do so for some years now. As a matter of fact, last year several internships were not filled because the medical colleges were not turning out men fast enough to supply the needs of the hospitals.

Mr. Carnegie, like other poorly informed men, jumps at the conclusion that the members of the National Medical Association are barred from all the hospitals of the country. This is far from correct but an interesting fact for him to know is that before the National Medical Association was organized there was not a single standard Negro hospital in the country in which Negro surgeons and physicians might treat their patients and that this same organization which he insults by challenging to debate and criticize in the public press began a number of years ago by every honorable means of agitation to secure the very things which he says we do not have, with the result that we now have approximately 8 hospitals doing good work, 14 of which are fully standardized and manned by compe-

It is not necessary to answer all the questions Mr. Carnegie has asked or may ask though that will be no difficult task, but we should like to warn the people against this man whom at first we regarded as a harmless dreamer, but who, from his rampant and illogical discussions, shows that he may be more dangerous than we thought. The great danger lies in the fact that he may influence people whom we do not know to disrespect an organization which is doing a great deal for the Negro profession as a whole.

If Mr. Carnegie will build one hospital in any place that he may choose we will accord him the respect due a leader but until he can do that we invite the public to look to the National Medical Association which can boast of nearly 80 well established, well organizing hospitals, 14 of which are training internes.

Hospitals May Drop Bars And Train Negro Nurses

By Texanna M. Ridley

(Exclusive to the Tribune)

CAMDEN, N. J.—It was learned here that three New Jersey State Hospitals are considering crashing the color line by accepting applications of colored nurses. This was made known by Mrs. Grace B. Valentine, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs at their vice conference at the Kaighn Avenue Baptist Church last Thursday. The Federation was the guest of the Camden's Women Civic Club of which Mrs. Mary H. Thomas is president.

In the report to the executive committee Mrs. Valentine read a letter received from the head of the State's Hospital in Union County who expressed his views as favorable on the matter.

A proclamation by Governor G. Hoffman designating April 19 to 26 as Negro Achievement Week, read by Mrs. Alice V. Arrington, vice president at large. J. Mercer Burrell is chairman of the Negro Achievement Week Commission and F. Harold Johnson, secretary.

Mayor Speaks.

Mayor Frederick Von Nieda addressed the group. He explained the seriousness of the relief situation here and the crisis the city was thrown into when the legislature voted that all municipalities be responsible for their own relief clients.

The women were enlightened as to the purpose, activity of the National Negro Congress, by Mr. Benson Dutton, of Philadelphia.

African Sends Thanks.

A letter of appreciation was received from Charity Zormelo, native South African, who received her education through the aid of the Federation, and is now teaching at her home in Africa. Miss Zormelo is the only Negro faculty member of the school.

Reports were received on the progress of the following sub committees: Community Betterment, Better Health, Home Economics, Women in Industry, Juvenile Delinquency, and the CCC Camps.

Federation Officers.

Executives of the Federation are: President, Mrs. Grace B. Valentine, Bordentown; vice president-at-large, Mrs. Alice V. Arrington, Orange; treasurer, Mrs. Irene G. Palmer, Orange; chairman of executive board, Mrs. M. A. R. Camplin, Orange; recording secretary, Mrs. Mildred M.

Free, Newark; financial secretary, Mrs. E. G. Walker, Paterson; correspondence secretary, Miss Evelyn V. Birch, Westfield, past president; Mrs. Armata H. Douglas, Philadelphia Pa.; chaplain, Mrs. Rebecca Lassiter, Neodism; parliamentarian, known by Mrs. Grace B. Valentine, Mrs. Mabel Smith, Camden; statistician, Mrs. Estelle Morris, Newark; Federation of Women's Clubs at their vice conference at the Kaighn Avenue Baptist Church last Thursday. The Federation was the guest of the Camden's Women Civic Club of which Mrs. Mary H. Thomas is president.

Among the others present were: Mrs. Mary W. Kobus, director of Public Safety, Mrs. Sara Spencer Washington.

Miss Marie Burks, Mrs. Josephine Foster, Mrs. Mary Sumpter, Mrs. Frances Brown, Mrs. Virginia Shaw, of Ocean City; Mrs. Edna E. Holly, Mrs. Thelma J. Engleton, Mrs. N. C. Wilson, Mrs. Henrietta T. Pope, Mrs. Emma G. Price, and Mrs. Willie Jordan of Woodbury.

Ida B. C. Gould, Mrs. Edna L. Weston of Pleasantville, Mrs. Alma Woodson of Nutley, Mrs. Cora D. Miller of Magnolia, N. J.; Mrs. J. W. Street, Sara E. Collins of Newark; Miss V. A. Johnson, Summit; Mrs. Mabel Robinson, Madison; Mrs. Kathryn Westmore, Morristown; Mrs. Delina Shepard, Millville; Mrs. S. Clifton Moseley of Bridgeton; Mrs. Bessie Waites, Atlantic City; Mrs. Ella Bynum, Trenton; Mrs. Eva M. Rivers, Mrs. Sadie M. Brown and Mrs. Oliva O. Gibson, of Lawnside.

Mrs. Helen Lucy, Mrs. M. J. Weaver, and Mrs. R. L. Hazzard, of Orange; Mrs. R. Tumba, Mrs. Anna Dennis, Mrs. Romaine Grisby, Mrs. Morris, and Bertha Stoutenburgh, of Camden.

Rev. George E. Morris, pastor of the Kaighn Avenue Baptist Church, encouraged the women in their work.

MEDICAL UNIT WAS FOUNDED BY DR. KENNEY

Hospital Opened In 1917 As Kenney Memorial; Has 34 Beds

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 14—The application of the Community hospital for membership in the Hospital Council of Essex county was accepted last week, it was announced by Dr. Kenney, the medical director of the hospital and J. D. Colman, the executive secretary of the Council.

The hospital is a 34 bed institution on West Kinney street, Newark. It was opened on September 1, 1917, as the Kenney Memorial hospital, by Dr. John A. Kenney. Dr. Kenney and his family donated the hospital, previously operated as a private institution, to the Race of the state of New Jersey on January 1, 1935, when the Booker T. Washington Community Hospital association was formed.

This organization which now operates the hospital is incorporated under the charitable institution laws of the state of New Jersey. While primarily designed to serve the Race of northern New Jersey the hospital's facilities are open to the members of any race or race. It is registered with the American Medical association and the state department of institutions and agencies.

Until this spring, the service of the hospital was primarily given to "in-patients." However, on May 1, new clinic facilities were opened, and the "out-patient" service of the hospital is making it even more valuable to the community.

The attending and visiting staff of the hospital is made up of 42 physicians in northern New Jersey. A consulting staff of 20 well-known Newark physicians is also attached to the hospital, as well as five New York and Philadelphia physicians.

In accepting the membership application of the Community hospital, Mr. Colman said: "Dr. Kenney and his associates on the medical staff and board of trustees of the Community hospital have a fine record of unselfish service to Newark and its citizens. I hope that their association with the other voluntary hospitals in Essex county will prove mutually helpful to their

common aim of kindly and efficient service to the sick."

The membership of the council carries with it the privilege of membership in Associated Hospitals of Essex county, an affiliate organization of the hospital council which administers the hospital service plan, whereby persons, when they are well, may provide, through small annual payments, for hospital care when it is needed.

Already this organization has paid hospital bills of over \$90,000 for its subscribers. While most of this care has been received in local hospitals, subscribers have received care in hospitals in Canada, Bermuda and the far West. The membership of the Community hospital in Associated Hospitals of Essex county now enables the members of the Race community to provide in advance for proper hospital care.

HARLEM WINS IMPROVEMENT IN HOSPITAL

By Ben Davis, Jr.

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

City hospital officials, besieged by a volume of protests, have been forced to make several improvements in Harlem hospital in the past few weeks, exclusive information to the Daily Worker revealed yesterday.

An unimpeachable authority stated that the improvements—four in all—were compelled by the “great surge of protests which followed the exposure of 39 babies’ deaths due to administrative neglect.” The exposure appeared in the Oct. 11 Sunday Worker. *D-30-36*

FOLLOWS PICKETING

None of the improvements were put into effect until after a picket line was placed in front of the hospital by the Upper Harlem Section of the Communist Party, on Oct. 12.

The forced improvements are:

1. Every prematurely born baby has an individual nurse. (Before Oct. 11, there was one nurse for all premature infants.)

2. Every sick infant has an individual nurse, and is isolated from well infants. (Before there was one nurse for all sick infants and no isolation of sick babies.)

3. Ten new nurses have been added and there is a request for more nurses. (This is a slight improvement, though the staff is still totally inadequate.)

4. For the first time in the history of Harlem hospital fresh linen is issued daily, and the linen supply is sufficient. (Before linen was not changed for days, and dirty linen communicated contagions throughout the hospital.)

It was learned, however, that these improvements are “only a sample” of what the institution actually needs. For example, no steps have been taken to wipe out the open discrimination practiced against the hospital’s Negro nurses.

Demands now being raised by several Harlem organizations include: dismissal of the following jim-crow Tammany appointees, Mrs. Sadie O’Brien, head nurse, Supervisor Laurence Dermody, and Dr. Bullowa, head of the hospital, all of

them described as “dictators of the Harlem hospital.” Other demands are: equal pay and equal facilities for Negro nurses and for those in training; the immediate construction of a new hospital in Harlem below 135th Street and the removal of jim-crow restriction at other city hospitals.

Hospitals-1936

New York

New York Herald-Tribune Adventist Hospital Head

JAN 10 1936

Negro Penny-a-Week Hospital Drive Begins

\$200,000,000 Sought Over a
Twenty-Year Period

The Negro National Penny-a-Week Hospital movement was started yesterday at the national headquarters in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The movement plans to raise \$200,000,000 over a twenty-year period by having each of the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States contribute one cent a week, the proceeds to be used for the adequate hospitalization of the Negro race in America and the proper training of workers.

The movement was dedicated by W. P. Thirkield, retired Methodist Episcopal bishop and former president of Howard University. Among those who spoke were Dr. Millard M. Robinson, secretary of the New York Bible Society; Dr. Frederick B. Newell, executive secretary of the New York City Society of the Methodist Church; Dr. Thomas B. Potter, assistant editor of the General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Walter Merrick, Negro physician and surgeon, and the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder and executive secretary of the movement. George E. Wibcan, president of the Negro National Hospital Fund, presided.

The money, which will be collected through 42,600 Negro churches, will be used to organize standard hospitals for Negroes in every city in the nation with a Negro population of 10,000 or more. The first hospital, which will be dedicated to Julius Rosenwald for his services to the Negro race, will be built in New York City at a cost of \$3,500,000, with an endowment of \$7,000,000.



DR. HARRY E. FORD

who has been made general manager of the Riverside Sanitarium, Seventh Day Adventist project being established at Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Ford has been a director of the Hinsdale Sanitarium, near Chicago, since 1928, serving as secretary of the board and in charge of electric therapy. He was tendered a banquet at the Chicago YMCA, Sunday. (AP)

NEGRO HELP URGED IN CITY HOSPITALS

Report to Mayor Charges Bias
in Harlem and Elsewhere
on Adding to Staffs.

OVERCROWDING IS FOUND

Survey, Studied by La Guardia,
Holds Conditions a Factor
in District Rioting.

Discrimination against Negroes in Harlem Hospital and other city institutions was charged in a report sent to Mayor La Guardia last Tuesday by the committee he appointed to investigate conditions in Harlem after the rioting of March 19, 1935.

Dr. Charles H. Roberts, chairman of the committee investigating health and hospital facilities in the district, said last night that the report expressed the committee's findings in that field. Lester B. Stone, assistant secretary to Mayor La Guardia, disclosed yesterday that the committee's final report had reached the Mayor last Thursday.

"I know the Mayor took the report home with him to study it over the week-end," Mr. Stone said. "He has not yet had time to go through it and will say nothing about it until he has read it."

Complaints about hospital conditions in Harlem form part of the final report, which has been delivered in sections since the committee was named. The Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, which published the text of this section yesterday, charged Mayor La Guardia with having suppressed it.

The report renewed demands for the admission of Negro doctors and nurses in all city hospitals "in accordance with law." It also requested that city financial aid be withheld from any institution refusing equal treatment to Negroes. The report recommended that the number of Negro doctors and nurses in Harlem Hospital be increased and that the hospital facilities be expanded to meet the needs of the area.

Patients had been forced to give up their beds in some instances because of overcrowding in the hospital, the report asserted. Conditions in the hospital, it was said, played an important part in the underlying causes of the Harlem outbreak.

The quota of nurses at Harlem Hospital should be brought up to full strength, the report declared. It said tuberculosis was developing among student nurses because of overcrowding and overwork. The report also demanded that Negro nurses have the same opportunities for further study that white nurses have.

Dr. Roberts said he was one of the signers of the report. Colonel John Grimley, another reported signer, was not reached last night.

Harlem Hospital, with a bed capacity of 325 patients, accommodates as many as 450 frequently, the report found. Kitchen refrigeration was inferior, ventilation facilities for kitchens poor and garbage was stored in the hospital yard, the report said.

Hospital Commissioner S. S. Goldwater was criticized for failing to testify before the investigators and for supporting the authority of Dr. Jesse G. M. Bulowa at Harlem Hospital.

MAYOR WITHHOLDS ACCOUNT RECEIVED IN DECEMBER, 1935

Drastic Changes Are
Recommended After
Official Probe

BLAMED FOR RIOT

Daily Worker Exposes
Unsubmitted Report
Flaying Goldwater

See Editorial and Cartoon on
Page Twelve

Virtually every charge which The Amsterdam News has made during the past five years against the administration of Harlem Hospital is substantiated in a report which Mayor F. H. La Guardia has had in his office since December 18, 1935. Responsibility for the outbreak of March 19, 1935, is laid in part to the health and hospital conditions in the community by this report.

"In the recent outbreak in Harlem," the report charges, "the situation at Harlem Hospital played no small part in arousing in the Negro a feeling of resentment against those who own and control the community."

In addition to the charges of discrimination, administrative inefficiency, Jim Crowism and inadequate facilities, the report, which was submitted by the sub-committee on health and hospitals of the Mayor's Commission on Conditions in Harlem, recommends drastic changes in the policy of the Department of Hospitals.

These recommendations ask for the admission of Negro physicians and nurses to all municipally owned hospitals, the withholding of city sup-

port from any institution which discriminates against Negroes as patients or as staff members, the transfer of Dr. Jesse G. M. Bulowa, "white dictator of the medical board," and the expansion of the facilities of the hospital to meet the needs of the community.

Exposed by Daily Worker.

Attention was again focused on these conditions by the publication in Monday's Daily Worker of a report on health and hospitals in this district.

While not identical with the official report of the commission, the Daily Worker account contains substantially the same charges and recommendations. The Amsterdam News learned Wednesday from an unimpeachable source.

The Daily Worker account was the original report, which, however, was not submitted to Mayor F. H. La Guardia because Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals, who first declined to testify before the commission, subsequently appeared and gave testimony on conditions in Harlem Hospital. The original report flayed Dr. Goldwater for his refusal to testify and placed responsibility for conditions squarely upon the Mayor.

The official report was submitted to Mayor La Guardia in December, and up to Thursday had not been released. Neither the Mayor's office nor Dr. Charles H. Roberts, chairman of the commission and one of the signers of the report, have commented on the report as published in the Daily Worker.

Hospital a Storm Center.

"For the past fifteen years," according to the Daily Worker report, "Harlem Hospital has been a storm center about which the battle was first waged for the admission of Negro physicians and nurses. As the result of incessant agitation Negro doctors have been gradually placed upon the staff and Negro nurses have been admitted to training."

"But, in spite of these changes in policy, complaints have continued concerning the status of Negro physicians on the staff and the provisions

for the training of Negro nurses. Moreover, the community has also view." registered its dissatisfaction with the facilities which the hospital has at its disposal for taking care of the health of the community. . . .

"Without going into details concerning the problem of the Negro at Harlem Hospital," the report continues, "it appears that the relation of the Medical Board to the hospital staff is such as to create the belief among the medical staff that the board is not a democratically controlled group, as it should be, but that one white member of the board exercises autocratic authority and is sustained by the Commissioner of Hospitals."

"We cite as a specific example the case of one man who had been recommended for promotion and received the approval of nine of the ten members of the medical board, but failed to receive his promotion because of the opinion of one man, Dr. Bullowa, who was sustained by the Commissioner."

"One of the major causes of the present unsettled condition at Harlem Hospital is the struggle of the Negro physicians for recognition. The leaders of this struggle are not men who desire the lowering of standards of scientific medicine in order to give positions to Negro physicians."

"In fact, Negroes who have won their positions at Harlem Hospital have exhibited a high degree of efficiency and have been in favor of maintaining the high standards of the medical profession, even if it meant the ousting of inefficient Negro physicians."

Nurses Face Color Bar.

In the training of Negro nurses, the published report points out, the Department of Hospitals practices discrimination which results in inferior schooling for them. Negro nurses are treated as a special and separate group to whom full opportunities are denied.

"For example: The nurses at Harlem Hospital, instead of receiving instruction in the curriculum prescribed by the State of New York, which includes three months of evaluation in communicable diseases and in psychiatry, make one visit to Willard Parker, four visits to Manhattan State Hospital for psychiatry and are given three months of tuberculosis experience at Sea View."

"In other words, discrimination exists so far in the training of Negro nurses that the authorities are willing to give them the regular nurses' certificate, although they have not even had the prescribed courses. Moreover, Negro nurses are denied the opportunity for post-graduate courses which are given at the Bellevue Hospital under an agreement with Columbia University. This patent discrimination against Negro nurses is an open violation of the laws of the State of New York, which forbid racial discrimination in the municipal

Mortality Rate High.

Health conditions in Harlem are such as to exact a heavy toll in infant mortality and tuberculosis, report asserts. In Central Harlem, where the Negro population is most dense, the mortality rates are highest and the health agencies fewest. Similar densely populated areas in other sections of the city have their command health agencies which enable the people in those districts to maintain a relatively low mortality rate.

"One of the most difficult handicaps under which the Negro people in the country as a whole suffers is the problem of keeping well and achieving an expectation of life commensurate with the general level of the white population. . . . That Negro death rates exceed those of whites for diseases in which sanitation and care are of primary importance seems to indicate, as Dr. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has pointed out, that it is 'due more than anything else to ignorance, poverty and lack of proper medical care.'"

"While these general facts indicate how necessary it is for a community like Harlem, with more than 200,000 Negroes to provide adequate hospitalization and other health facilities, the specific health conditions among the Negroes of Harlem leave no doubt concerning the necessity for adequate health agencies to deal with the health problems of the community."

Goldwater Testifies.

Dr. Goldwater, who was publicly scored by Dr. Roberts when he refused to appear before the commission in its efforts to uncover conditions in the Department of Hospitals, finally testified at a private hearing. Wednesday he branded the Daily Worker story as a "scurrilous attack, inaccurate in statement and malicious in intent."

"I have not seen the real report. But it is unthinkable that the commission should make so inaccurate and misleading a report as that published in the Worker. The information is out of date."

"Since I have been in office I have given a disproportionate amount of my time to Harlem Hospital. That institution has, as a result, made more relative progress than any other hospital in the department."

"Every day improvements are being made, and when we shall have finished Harlem will be one of the best hospitals in the country. Observe, although they have not even had the prescribed courses. Moreover, Negro nurses are denied the opportunity for post-graduate courses which are given at the Bellevue Hospital under an agreement with Columbia University. This patent discrimination against Negro nurses is an open violation of the laws of the State of New York, which forbid racial discrimination in the municipal

Commissioner Goldwater denied that there was any personnel problem at Harlem Hospital.

"Half of the Negro doctors in New York State are associated with the Department of Hospitals. I offered

an internship to a young Negro doctor at Willard Parker, but he refused to accept it. Likewise, the department employs Negro nurses all out of proportion to the number of Negroes in the city. Of the 5,000 nurses employed, 850 are Negroes."

Reminded that Negro nurses faced the most restrictions in training, the Commissioner asserted that they have "every opportunity any other nurses have." All minorities face prejudice, he said, and each thinks his own problem the most important.

The physical conditions which the report scores have in many instances been rectified, Dr. Goldwater told The Amsterdam News. The hospital, he said, now has a capacity of 665 beds, with the addition of the Women's Pavilion, which opened on January 4. The Commissioner showed the report-

Jim Crow in Harlem? City Hospital's Nurse School One Important Example

By SMITH WINSTON.

Jim-crow school in Harlem? Yes, that is true, and the institution is in the city-owned Harlem Hospital, whose administration we have probed into for the past few weeks.

The Harlem Hospital School for Nurses is a school for Negro girls only and no Negro students are accepted at other city hospitals. New York State, of course, has no constitutional or other legal barriers set up against Negroes, and New York City boasts of its equality, but that does not halt racial segregation.

Harlem doctors also feel the sting of the color line, for at the hospital they find white men, many of them with only a passing interest in the

institution or the community, moving ahead into key positions while they are relegated to the lower ranks.

In the jim-crow school the courses are theoretically the same as in those for whites, but theory and practice often are quite different. White students study contagious diseases at Willard Parker Hospital, and psychiatry at Bellevue, doing residence work. Certainly that is not equality in training.

The Negro medical graduate must compete with whites for internships in Harlem, but the Negro interne or staff physician in other city hospitals is as rare as a balmy day in December.

Perhaps half of Harlem's nurses are overworked, and the percentage of tuberculosis among them is alarming.

These problems naturally are reflected in the health and death rate of the community.

Commissioner Goldwater has the power to remedy most of them, yet he prates about the new out-patient department and certain improvements which do not point to the crux of the difficulties.

Even the improvements of which he speaks were planned and projected by his predecessors. What is his contribution? What can he show for two a half years of guardianship?

Next week we will summarize the depressing picture of Harlem Hospital and point to the way for Harlem to secure concrete action.

Carry Caskets of Baby Victims

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

More than 10,000 Negroes yesterday viewed a novel and impressive picket line which marched in front of Harlem Hospital bearing miniature caskets of the 39 babies who died there last August and September because of administrative neglect.

Hundreds of people stopped to chat with the picketers, and pledged support to the campaign to "wipe out the criminal conditions in Harlem Hospital." The picket line will continue this morning.

The picket line was held under the auspices of the Upper Harlem Section of the Communist Party, with Charles Youngblood, as picket captain. It followed a sweeping exposure of the mass murder of 39 babies in Harlem hospital which appeared in the Oct. 18, Sunday Worker.

Late yesterday afternoon, the Upper Harlem Communist Party Section issued a statement demanding that those guilty of the criminal neglect in the death of the 39 infants "should be removed from office and prosecuted as common criminals."

Among the slogans, printed in glaring red letters on the miniature caskets, were: "Here lies our future generation — killed by ad-

ministrative neglect," "The Communist Party mourns the death of these babies."

The statement of the Communist Party, signed by A. W. Berry, Negro Upper Harlem Organizer, made the following demands:

"1. Those guilty of criminal neglect should be removed from office and prosecuted as common criminals. That Mrs. Sadie O'Brien be removed and replaced by a Negro superintendent."

"2. That the number of nurses be increased with an eight hour day and a minimum of \$75 a month, and that a decent maintenance be paid to them. Hire nurses and attendants from relief rolls—Give jobs and save lives!"

"3. That the recommendations of the Mayor's committee be carried out and that the Mayor's Committee be immediately reconvened."

"4. That Negro nurses and doctors have the use of the same facilities in the hospital system as white."

Hospitals-1936

North Carolina.

New Bern, N. C. Sun Journal
February 12, 1936

THE NEGRO HOSPITAL

Just how soon there will be an immediate promise of the fulfillment of a long hope here in the building of a negro hospital by the department of Christian social service of the national council of the Protestant Episcopal church is difficult to say. It is equally apparent, however, that the postponement is not through lack of interest, and that as soon as details can be worked out and needed moneys raised, such a hospital will be established here.

Last week brought to New Bern Dr. C. Rankin Barnes of New York, executive secretary of the Episcopal church department, for a day in the study of the social background for the proposed hospital. He inspected a site chosen some time ago and gave it his approval. He attended a conference held at St. Cyprian's colored Episcopal church, and heard the great need of such a hospital here. He discussed with white and colored church leaders and welfare workers here the needs to be served.

It is proposed to serve seven or eight of the eastern North Carolina counties with the hospital here. That service in itself would mean a great deal. But of even greater value to the entire section, it seems likely, would be the leadership and the health mission work which statistics for eastern Carolina colored people unmistakably say is badly needed.

In the past few years a good many agencies have been teaching sanitation and disease prevention to the people of North Carolina and the rest of the nation. Some of those lessons have reached the colored people. But, both for their own protection and for that of the white people, the teachings should be a great deal more widespread.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
April 16, 1936

Committee To Go Into Local Negro Hospital Question

P. W. Garland Heads New Chamber Of Commerce Committee On Important 1936 Project.

With the selection of P. W. Garland, well known local attorney, as

chairman, officials of the Chamber of Commerce announced today the appointment of another special committee that will endeavor to carry out one of the 1936 projects of the local chamber to provide hospital facilities for the negro citizens of Gaston county.

Other members of this committee will be Dr. C. H. Pugh, George Tennant, W. B. Garrison, Dr. S. E. Moser, Rev. J. H. Henderlite, Mayor E. B. Denny, B. B. Gardner, and Ralph Robinson.

This committee will hold its first meeting in the offices of the chamber at the city hall next Tuesday night, April 21, and it is hoped very much that every member of this important committee will be able to attend at this time.

Preliminary surveys and inspections have already been made and certain tentative plans have been worked out. Directors of the Chamber of Commerce have been impressed with the fact that a great many citizens are apparently very much interested in this project and every effort will be made to carry through to a successful conclusion.

Other members of the Chamber of Commerce or local citizens who have definite ideas as to the best method of procedure are invited to pass them on to the chairman or other members of this committee.

Hospital Heads To Meet January 24

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 16.

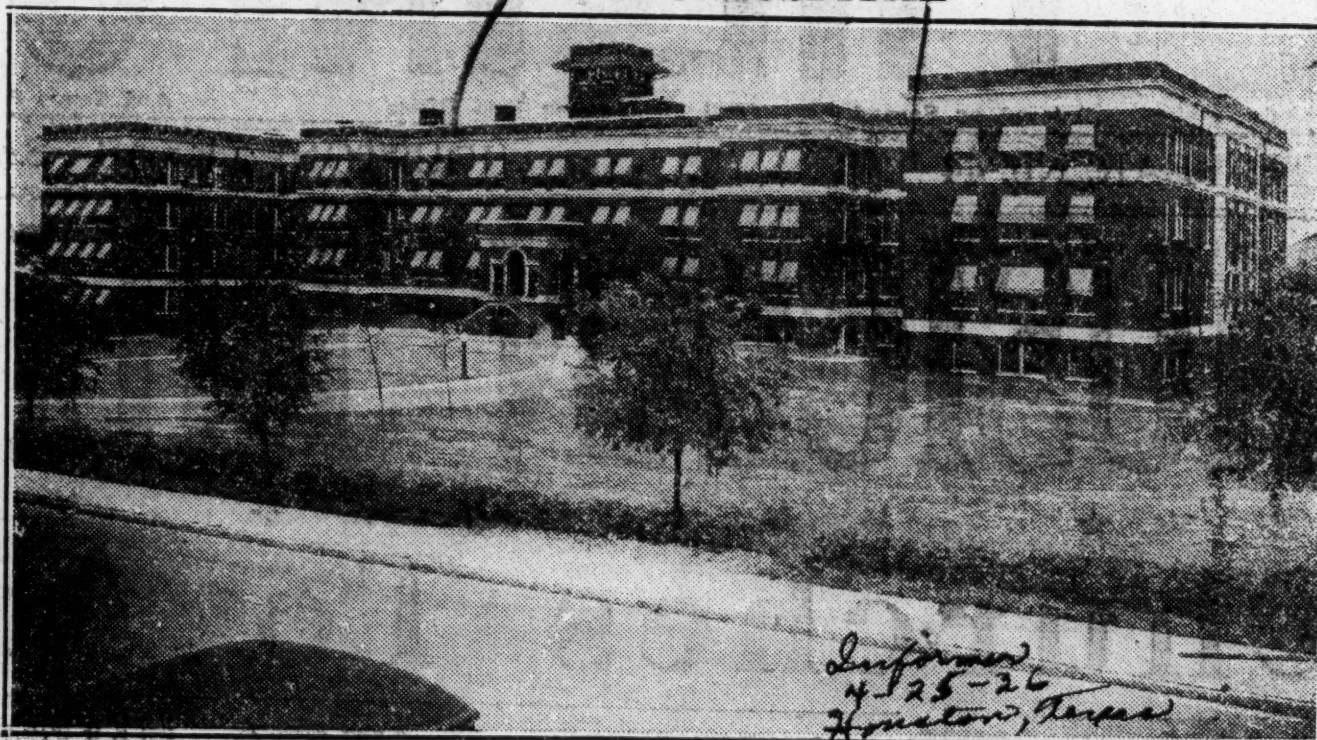
(ANP) — Changing of the date of the Hospital Superintendents' meeting from Jan. 23-24 to Jan. 24-25, to be held at Lincoln hospital here, and plans for the session were announced last week. There will be five sessions, all closed, and all except the first in the form of round tables.

Dr. Malcolm C. MacEachern, associate director of the American College of Surgeons, will be present and will be assisted by Dr. C. Rufus Rorem of the American Hospital Association and Julius Rosenwald Fund. They will conduct the round table discussions. Other nationally known physicians and hospital officials of both races, including Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago, Dr. Wilburt C. Davison, dean of Duke University Medical School; Dr. Watson S. Rankin, Dr. Carl V. Reynolds and C. C. Spauld-

ing will appear on program.

Hospitals expecting to be represented include Provident, Chicago; Provident, Baltimore; General Hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.; General Hospital No. 2, St. Louis; Wheatley Provident, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Mary's, St. Louis; Harlem, New York City; Mercy, Philadelphia; Freedmen's, Washington; Good Samaritan, Charlotte, N. C.; L. Richardson, Greensboro, N. C.; Lincoln, Durham; St. Agnes, Raleigh, N. C.; Parkside Memorial, Detroit; George W. Hubbard, Nashville; Flint-Goodridge, New Orleans; George A. Andrew Memorial, Tuskegee; Veterans, Tuskegee; Brewster, Jacksonville; Knoxville General, Knoxville, Tenn.

\$600,000 NEGRO HOSPITAL



The \$600,000 City Memorial Hospital, which city council of Winston-Salem, N. C., recently voted to turn over exclusively to Negroes of that community.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
April 17, 1936

The most important, perhaps, of the several projects outlined by the Chamber of Commerce is the negro hospital proposition, and, it is encouraging, therefore, to see that progress is being made on the matter. We hope that before long the hospital facilities may be secured for the negroes of the city. They certainly need something. By the way, it is noted, too, that Winston-Salem has been put in position to turn over its former city memorial hospital to the colored people of that city, by reason of the gift of \$200,000 from W. N. Reynolds and \$100,000 from the Duke foundation for a new hospital there. This will give Winston-Salem some of the best hospital facilities of any city in the South.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 19, 1936

Objection Is Raised To Location of City Hospital for Negroes

Is it not true that these same good citizens have Negro servants, provide Negro living quarters, eat food prepared by Negro servants 365 days in the year, place their children in their hands, and their lives in the hands of Negro chauffeurs? It is indeed strange that these good citizens would dare live in a community where one half the population is colored.

Since we have one of the largest hospitals in the South, is it being done more for pride than the spirit of serving humanity? Is the pride of the Board of Aldermen, the hospital committee, the physicians, plus the pride of these good citizens who cannot belittle themselves to patronize the present hospital because of its undesirable location and because it is partly Negro. That they do not care to drive through Negro territory to get to the present hospital.

One reason proposed by the hospital committee is that the best class of white people will not patronize the present hospital because of its undesirable location and because it is partly Negro. That they do not care to drive through Negro territory to get to the present hospital.

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*Informant
4-25-36
Houston, Texas*

Winston, where many have put their life savings in homes and churches, Is it true that East Winston has no pride or interest to be taken under consideration? It will cost at least \$1,000,000 to build a new hospital equal to the one we have. Will the city maintain two million-dollar hospitals? Will the colored people utilize the present hospital or will one-half of it stand idle at a great waste of money? Will the city tax the citizens to maintain two million-dollar hospitals?

If the conscience of the committee was not hampered more by pride than anything else, why did they want to keep the whole matter a secret until all or most of the plans were made and fixed? Why did the committee say a few days ago that nothing would be done in a long time knowing that it was already fixed? Did they think that the citizens of East Winston were murderers?

Will converting the City Memorial Hospital into a Negro hospital materially hurt with reference to a white section? The committee would blind their eyes and say no, no more than it is already hurt. If that be true why not build Negro hospital in some other white section? Would

they argue that by taking the heart out of a man it would not hurt? Will East Winston by virtue of its location, in ten or fifteen years grow into a colored section? That all depends on the zoning ordinance, the real estate interests, and the power that be. East Winston can be held as well as any other section indefinitely, if the above powers have an interest. If the zoning is no good then, why observe a law that is reality is no law anywhere in the city? Let it be tested.

That the colored people should have a hospital of their own no one will deny. Build them one in their own territory. Now, looking at the whole situation what has the Board of Alderman and hospital committee done for the citizens of East Winston? They have written large letters, so far as they are concerned, on our citizenship, our schools, our churches and our homes, Ichabod. Are they satisfied?

—R. B. SMITH,

Winston-Salem, N. C.,
April 18, 1936.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
May 14, 1936

NEGRO HOSPITAL INTERESTS DUKE

Local Committeemen Confer With Rankin Of Duke Foundation On Gaston Negro Hospital Needs; Takes Matter To Other Officials.

P. W. Garland, chairman of the hospital committee of the Chamber of Commerce, President M. V. Whitesides, Mayor E. B. Denny, and George R. Tennant were in Charlotte Wednesday for a conference with Dr. W. S. Rankin of the Duke Foundation regarding possible aid from this source for the proposed

negro hospital for Gaston county. Chairman Garland reports that the delegation had a very satisfactory conference with Dr. Rankin. The committee impressed upon the Duke authorities that Gaston county was determined to build a negro hospital, but that some substantial aid was expected from the Duke Foundation.

The Charlotte authorities expressed a keen interest in this proposition and a desire to cooperate. Dr. Rankin is taking this matter up with other officials of the Foundation and this will possibly require a week or more. When this has been done, the committee has invited Dr. Rankin to come to Gastonia for a conference with Gastonia citizens on this project. It is expected that such a meeting will probably be held within the next ten days.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
June 2, 1936

Negro Hospital Plans Await Duke's Answer

The Duke Foundation has not yet had sufficient time to act upon the application of Gastonia for assistance in the construction of a negro hospital for Gaston County according to information telephoned yesterday by Dr. W. S. Rankin to P. W. Garland, chairman of the special Chamber of Commerce committee that has been handling this project.

This means, according to Mr. Garland, that there will necessarily be further delay before any active steps can be taken toward building this hospital. It is believed that the Duke authorities will unquestionably give some financial assistance to this project but, until this fact is definitely assured and the exact amount is known, it is felt by the committee that it will be impossible to lay any definite plans. Officials of the Chamber of Commerce are taking this matter up immediately with the Duke Foundation in an effort to get an early decision. It is not known at this time just when their next formal meeting will be held, but the committee is hopeful that it will be in the near future and that the application from Gastonia will be favorably considered.

Greensboro, N. C., News

June 19, 1936

ASK MORE BEDS FOR NEGRO TUBERCULARS

In response to recommendations from Dr. C. C. Hudson, city health officer, and Dr. M. D. Bonner, superintendent of Guilford county tuberculosis sanatorium, both of whom told of the immediate need of adequate protection from and cure of tuberculosis, the Greensboro Council of Social Agencies yesterday

adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Council of Social Agencies approve and indorse the movement: (1) To increase clinical service for negro tubercular cases in the city; and (2) to increase number of beds for colored tubercular cases in the county sanatorium."

In addressing the group which met in final session before adjournment for July and August, Dr. Hudson and Dr. Bonner stressed the necessity for more adequate clinical facilities to aid in diagnosis of tuberculosis and for additional sanatorium beds in order that patients may be properly isolated during treatment of the disease. The situation as it affects the negroes of this city was especially emphasized by the doctors.

DISCUSS PLANS FOR N. C. HOSPITAL

NEW BORN, N. C., Feb. 13- (ANP)—Plans for a proposed hospital to be erected by the National Council of Protestant Episcopal churches were discussed here at a conference held with local church leaders by Dr. C. B. Barnes, New York City, executive secretary of the council.

According to the discussion the site has been selected and was made possible through a bequest in the will of the late Rev. C. Forbes, white, several years ago. It was further pointed out that there were only two hospitals with a combined bed capacity of 33 in the eastern section of the State to serve 300,000 Negroes. For this reason, Dr. Barnes pointed out it was decided to locate the hospital here.

Sam Dabney, Harvey, West Virginia, is reputed to be the champion coal digger and loader in the State.

Durham, N. C. Herald
January 25, 1936

ITAL CONCLAVE HELD AT LINCOLN

75 Delegates Attending Annual Meet Of Negro Superintendents And Nurses

The Rosenwald dinner given last night for superintendents of Negro hospitals here to attend their annual convention at Lincoln hospital featured the first day's program of the two-day conference.

The meeting will be brought to a close today following morning and afternoon sessions, between which a luncheon will be given by the Senior Ladies' board of Lincoln hospital.

A regional conference of Negro nurses is being held here in connection with the hospital superintendent's meeting. More than 75 persons are attending the joint conclave.

The convention opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company and chairman of the board of trustees of Lincoln hospital, delivering the welcoming address.

William M. Rich, business manager of the local institution, introduced

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, chairman of the committee on medical education and hospitals of the National Medical association, who served as chairman of the morning's round-table discussion period.

Brief talks were made by Dr. Wilburt C. Davison, dean of the Duke university medical school; Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, superintendent of the North Carolina state board of health; Dr. Watson S. Rankin, director of the hospital and orphan section of the Duke Endowment; Dr. C. Rufus Roem, consultant of the American Hospital association and associate director of medical services of the Rosenwald fund; and Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, associate director of the American College of Surgeons.

Yesterday afternoon a round-table discussion of problems peculiar to the Negro hospitals of the country was conducted by Dr. MacEachern while the discussion period last night following the banquet was directed by Dr. Roem.

The Rosenwald dinner was held at the hospital while the discussion period was conducted at the nurses' home, directly adjoining the hospital. Group hospitalization was among the subjects considered.

Last night's entertainment program included a dance at the North Carolina College for Negroes, sponsored by the Junior Ladies' board of the hospital, followed by a social program at the Biltmore hotel.

Among those taking part in the two-day program are Sample B. Ford, superintendent of Watts hospital; Frederick V. Altwater, superintendent of Duke hospital; Miss Lottie M. Eure, former superintendent of Watts hospital; Miss Bessie Jones, superintendent of nurses at Watts hospital; and Miss Bessie Baker, superintendent of nurses at Duke hospital.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
April 26, 1936

Favors Building Negro Hospital, Leaving City Plant for White Race

To the Editor of The Journal and Sentinel:

It seems the Grimes baby-hospital case has stirred the city to the building of a new hospital.

I am not well posted, but the late William Hinshaw told me two or three times that West End graded school property was donated to the city for school purposes. Just a few years before he died, he told me that he, his brother George W. Hinshaw, Steve Hodgins, and I believe, James A. Scales, each donated \$5,000 and secured the property,

known as West End graded school property, and gave it to the city of Winston-Salem for school purposes. (I know he said \$5,000 each, and I think the above four were the donors).

The city, I believe, was agitating the question of disposing of this property and building a city school away from this Fourth street property. Mr. Hinshaw told me then, the last time, about who had donated the property and what for.

With the fine plant the city has in East Winston, with some improvements, it surely would be the wise thing to let the Memorial stay where it is, and thus have a hospital in the west—Baptist Hospital—and the Memorial in the East. The city can get a good location for a Negro hospital, without having dissatisfaction with the two races. The Slater Teachers College—if it can be done satisfactory—or some place near the Negro schools—perhaps northwest Winston, or some portion of the city where most of the population is colored, there could be located a hospital for the colored people, and not cause such a discord and mix up as will be if they can proceed with the West End location, which I doubt—and let the Negroes have the east end of the city.

—E. L. JAMES.

Winston-Salem, N. C.,
April 25, 1936.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
April 23, 1936

FOR A COLORED HOSPITAL

It is to be hoped that some speedy action on the colored hospital situation may be had. It has been several months now since the old hospital was dismantled, and the plight of our colored folks needing hospitalization is pitiful. Not many of them can afford to go to Charlotte. We are told by some of the health authorities of the county that the death rate among the negroes of the community is alarming, especially from tuberculosis. Of course, this has nothing to do with the immediate case in hand, but the facts have been laid before us. It ought not to be a difficult matter to get a hospital started, with the county and city owning a site, with the Duke foundation ready to help, and with some equipment from the old hospital on hand. Let us hope that the Chamber of Commerce which has taken this on itself as one of its major objectives, may be able to do something about it.

Durham, N. C. Herald
May 9, 1936

Inspection Planned At Negro Hospital

Lincoln To Place Building On Display In Annual Observance Tuesday

A varied entertainment program, including lectures, motion pictures, inspection of the building, a tea, and an exhibit of hospital equipment, has been planned for the annual hospital day observance at Lincoln hospital Tuesday, May 12. The hospital's doors will remain open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. to accommodate visitors. Hospital attendants will conduct tours of the hospital's departments throughout the day, and tea will be served visitors from 3 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. "Around the Clock With You and Your Baby" will be shown to mothers attending from 7:30 until 9 o'clock Tuesday night. Health literature will be distributed to visitors.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
June 14, 1936

FINE SANATORIUM IS BEING BUILT NEAR ASHEVILLE

State Institution Will Cost More Than Half Million Dollars

Western North Carolina, long noted for its health-giving climate, will boast one of the nation's finest public sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis when the new State institution near Black Mountain, now under construction, is completed.

Specifications call for finishing of the plant, to cost \$545,454.54, in time for occupancy by January 1, 1937. Ground was broken on March 11.

On a site pronounced almost perfect by tuberculosis and other health authorities, an administration building, a building for 194 white patients, a power house and boiler room are being constructed. A building for negro patients probably will be put up later. The site contains 196.4 acres and is approximately 11 miles east of Asheville, on State Highway No. 10. It is 70 feet higher than the highway, and several hundred feet to the north of it.

To Build Roadways

Roadways from the highway to the hospital are expected to be built on completion of the latter. A few hundred yards away, there is a line of the Southern Railway.

In the minds of some persons, there have been visions of a large, publicly owned and operated hospital of this kind in Western North Carolina for some years. But the project had its crystallization in the 1935 General Assembly.

A case of tuberculosis developed by a negro tenant on his farm furnished the inspiration which caused Edwin A. Rasberry, of Greene county, in the eastern section of Tarheelia, to introduce the bill which provided for the new State sanatorium.

Mr. Rasberry—self-styled "plain, Eastern North Carolina dirt farmer"—was made sheriff of his county in 1922. He was constantly moving about the countryside, and saw much suffering.

"A negro on my farm became sick, and the doctor said he thought he had tuberculosis. I took him in my car to the present State sanatorium at Sanatorium, N. C. and the folks there said he really did have tuber-

culosis. The hospital was full and running over, so they couldn't keep him for treatment. That negro cried all the way back home, and I decided then and there that if I ever got in a position to help such unfortunates, I'd surely do it."

Kept His Promise

He did get in a position to help, and did keep his promise.

When Mr. Raspberry introduced his bill he specified that the location of the institution should be in Western North Carolina. This was because of the healthful climate of the section.

He pushed the bill in the house of representatives, and Senator Lee Graveley, of Rocky Mount, later to be made chairman of the board of trustees of the two North Carolina tuberculosis sanatoriums, guided it through the senate.

The legislature appropriated \$250,000 for construction work, and another \$50,000 was obtained from the maintenance fund for purchase of equipment. Since the sanatorium will not be ready for use before the first of the year, only half of the maintenance fund of \$100,000 will be required for the 1936-1937 period, hence the extra \$50,000.

The Federal government, which first made a grant of \$205,000, increased the sum to \$245,545.54. This made the total \$545,454.54.

The site was chosen by a committee of Eastern North Carolinians—State Senator Ernest V. Webb, of Kinston; Dr. W. W. Sawyer, of Elizabeth City, and Kemp Battle, of Rocky Mount, who was chairman. This group, accompanied by others in advisory capacities, made several trips to Asheville and this section before they finally announced their choice. Forty-seven locations were proposed. Some of them were eliminated before inspection, but the committee personally inspected 26 of the proposed sites.

On 'Main Street Of N. C.'

The site selected formerly was known as the old Buckner place, on "North Carolina's main street, Highway 10." The tract comprises a plateau of gentle ascent, but commanding view, adequate for the buildings now projected and for future expansion. A mountain ridge to the north serves as a windbreak. The eastern, southern, and western exposures are open and permit a maximum of sunlight. The slopes of the plateau eastward and westward present a choice of convenient locations for other buildings. The plateau is sparsely wooded with a sufficiency of native growth to fit into a landscaping program. To the south of the paved highway the land is part of a fertile valley suitable for maintenance of a dairy herd and the raising of vegetables. Through the valley, the terrain will permit a railroad siding on the property of the sanatorium, and probably a spur track passing under the highway and to the power house. An eight-inch water line of the City of Asheville and ample sewer lines cross the property. Larger mains both for water and sewage can be tapped if and when needed. Pressure and supply in the water main are sufficient for protection, as well as for other needs.

Construction In Progress

Construction of the initial units is definitely proceeding. The num-

ber of workers employed on the project, most of whom have been obtained from the Asheville office of the State employment service, will reach 150 during the summer, it is expected. Charles W. Angle, Inc., of Greensboro, was the low bidder for the general construction. The main buildings are following the Georgian style and will be fireproof and modern in every detail. Recreation rooms, broad porches, a library, and a large auditorium for entertainment features are included.

The sentiment over the building of the new institution was summed up at a banquet on the eve of the ground-breaking by Dr. Paul Ringer, of Asheville, then president of the North Carolina medical society, when he said:

"This sanatorium . . . is the answer to the challenge of an advancing host."

The trueness of his words is illustrated, it has been pointed out, by the fact that more than 200 applications for admittance had been received at the time ground was broken.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
December 13, 1936

TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING IS NAMED FOR LINVILLE

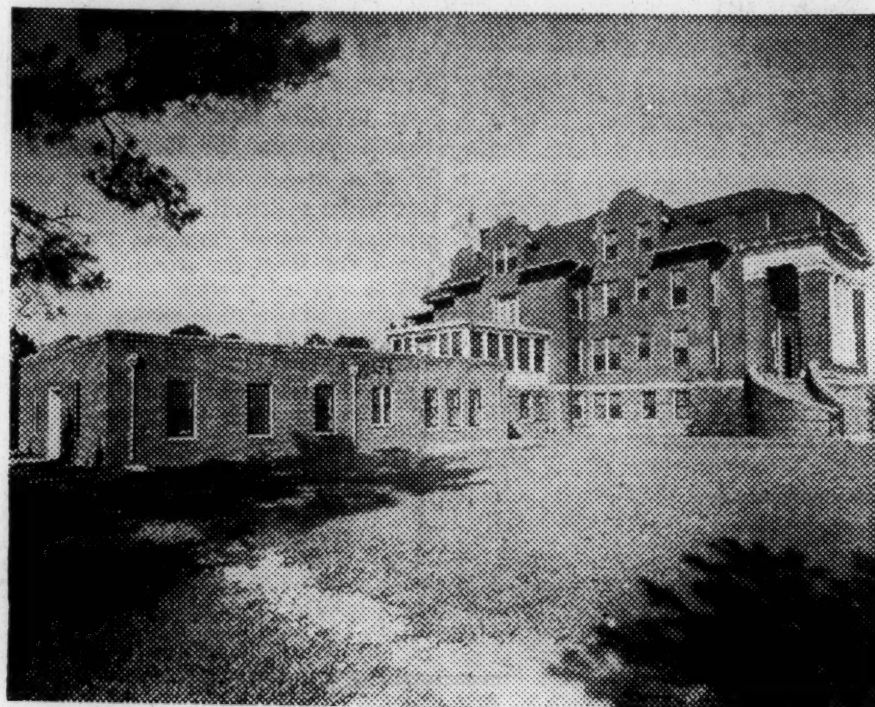
Special to The Observer.

GOLDSBORO, Dec. 13.—The new tuberculosis building at the State hospital for colored insane near Goldsboro, which has just been completed and is housing approximately 150 male patients, has been named the Linville building in honor of Dr. W. C. Linville, who has been superintendent of the institution for the last 10 years.

The building is one of three built with the aid of PWA funds. The other two are nearing completion and are expected to be occupied in about a month. Of the money for the construction of the three buildings, 45 per cent was furnished by the PWA, and 55 per cent by a bond issue passed at the last session of the North Carolina General Assembly.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
December 4, 1936

Elizabeth City Hospital



The Albemarle Hospital at Elizabeth City, N. C., showing the new annex which provides 16 beds for Negro patients. Acquired by Elizabeth City and Pasquotank County with the assistance of the Duke Endowment in 1932, the hospital is free of debt. The cost of the annex and equipment, some \$14,000, was paid from the profits of the hospital, earned since its operation as a community institution. (Photo by Frisby.)

Hospitals - 1936

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
EVE. PUBLIC LEDGER

mixed hospitals with only a
small per cent of colored pa-

FEB 3 1936

THE DOUGLASS HOSPITAL

New Hospital
After American
12-12-36
COATESVILLE, Pa.—The Dr. Whittier C. Atkinson private hospital, which was opened here several weeks ago, was inspected by the public last week, and was found to be modern in every respect, with X-ray, therapeutic, operating, and special treatment rooms, as well as two complete wards.

A CAMPAIGN worthy of the support of all Philadelphians is seeking to raise \$110,000 for the Frederick Douglass Hospital, one of the two Negro hospitals in Philadelphia and the only one adjacent to the large Negro population in the crowded center of the city.

Judge Harry S. McDevitt is honorary chairman of the General Campaign Committee, which includes medical men and other leaders in both races.

The sum sought would, to all intents, free the institution of debt, permit its thorough rehabilitation and equipment and assure its continued usefulness on a much larger scale than has heretofore been possible.

Another substantial reason for the support of this institution, beyond the general question of public health that is involved, is that it will insure much-needed opportunities for young Negro physicians to obtain the experience as internes required by State laws before they can engage in practice.

**NAMED ON PHILA.
GEN. HOSPITAL BODY**

PHILADELPHIA. — (By W. Harry Barnes for ANP)—Dr. Frederick Douglass Stubbs has just been appointed by Mayor S. Davis Wilson to the Philadelphia General Hospital as assistant surgeon on the staff of Dr. P. A. McCarthy. Dr. Stubbs, a graduate of Harvard university who served his internship in Cleveland, is the first colored physician ever to win such an appointment here.

The new appointee is active in the National Medical Association and is in charge of scientific exhibits at the convention here in August. The coming of Dr. Stubbs follows closely that of Dr. Earl Hawkins as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases. These appointments, sought for many years by Negroes, are taken to show politics may be the solution of many of the race's problems. Both doctors are in

CINCINNATI LADY OFFERS COLORED CITY HOSPITAL

Citizens Oppose Plan And Ask Elimina- tion of Bad Houses, Dirty Streets

Cincinnati, March 5—(By J. T. Whitney for ANP)—The establishment of a separate hospital for Negroes, manned by a Negro staff, was urged by Miss Anna Drake, white, assistant director of the Cincinnati Public Health Federation, at a meeting of public and private relief leaders at the Hotel Alms.

Declaring that health problems were being better met now than in former years, Miss Drake said she would not consider the health work adequate, however, until hospitals for Negroes were established. Such a move would work for better health conditions throughout the city, she stated.

A majority of Cincinnati citizens are opposed to the idea of separate hospitals for Negroes. They feel that the city hospitals should be opened to Negro physicians and nurses. Larger health centers with a mixed staff should be located in districts where there is a large Negro population. The elimination of poor houses, alleys and dirty streets and the opening of larger areas for recreation will do more to improve the health of the race than the construction of "Jim-Crow" hospitals, so many citizens believe.

Leaders are not very enthusiastic with Miss Drake's idea. Would the city spend as much money for a hospital for Negroes as for a hospital for whites? This question is in the mind of many citizens.

Hospital Head



DR. H. L. MUCKLEROY

Doctors who attend the 29th annual session of the Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association will hold their surgical clinics in the Muckleroy Clinic hospital, Muskogee. Dr. Muckleroy was president of the association in 1932 and is one of the outstanding surgeons of the state.

COLORED HOSPITAL FOR MUSKOGEE, OKLA. "LOST IN SHUFFLE"

"Deal" Was Able to Save
Only Projects Promised
Whites

Muskogee, Okla., September 22, 1936—The Oklahoma division of the Works Progress Administration last week turned down the sole Negro project among six after party leaders pleaded for colored support in a special vote on a bond issue here in Muskogee.

The bond issue vote was to raise money to match WPA funds for six propositions, among them erection of a Negro hospital to be owned by the city. Prominent white New

Dealers of Muskogee appeared before every colored church and civic organization urging Negroes to vote for the bond issue and promised definitely that all of the projects would be submitted as a whole to the state WPA.

After the bond issue was passed with the support of colored voters, W. S. Key, state WPA director, told

Muskogee officials all projects had been approved with the exception of the construction of the hospital but gave no reason for the rejection of this proposition.

The five white projects approved are for repairing and constructing buildings and making other improvements in city parks, constructing improving and equipping fire stations; providing drainage and improving the city's airport; making improvements on the fair grounds, and improving the city jail.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
April 30, 1936

BREWER'S WORK HIGHLY PRAISED

Mr. Smart Points Out Fine Work Being Done By Hos- pital

To the Index-Journal:

The negro population of Greenwood is extensive. Fifty per cent of the population of the community is perhaps colored. Many of these colored folks live in back alleys, in cut of the way places, with gulleys for yards, and inconceivable makeshifts for homes.

In many such of these neglected tenement sections, numbers of our colored people get sick, lie in neglected beds for days and weeks, suffer for care and proper nourishment, and in many cases no doubt pass on out with premature death because of the lack of better nursing, better nourishment, and better environment.

Brewer Hospital has in late years been established in our community. The writer would like to publicly express appreciation for the splendid work of this institution. The spirit of the colored nurses and attendants in the hospital is indeed splendid, and worthy the highest commendation.

Time and again during the existence of this splendid institution the writer has had occasion to find helpless old colored people, without family connection, with only a small group of friends like themselves too destitute to be of any real service, lying sick and suffering for both medical aid and nourishment.

A call to Brewer Hospital was always met with the greatest friendliness, and with the offer of a bed and all the facilities which the hospital had to offer. The medical profession of Greenwood will, I believe, support me in the statement that the facilities and equipment, in the hospital; together with the splendid and efficient service of the group of

colored nurses and attendants who run the institution, are of the highest order and in keeping with that offered in any of our modern hospitals.

The writer is calling upon the citizens at large to in every way,—by sympathy, encouragement, friendliness and in more material things,—support the work of Brewer Hospital.

More and more is a consciousness of the fact borne in upon the mind of the writer that a great part of the colored population, especially the older men and women in it, is a distinct obligation and responsibility of the white people. Many such come into old age, in poverty, go down into affliction and disease, suffer for attention and comfort,—these same colored men and women in earlier life have reared the children in the white homes, have prepared the meals which the white people have eaten, have made the home and surroundings beautiful and comfortable, have raised the vegetables, milked the cow, and tended the chickens,—in fact have done all the menial and arduous work of almost every home.

Is it fair that any should be neglected or suffer for comfort because of old age, infirmity, or inability to be useful?

"Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels; for I was hungry, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was naked and ye clothed me not. Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these, ye did it not to me."

Gerald H. Smart

Union Community Hospital 4th Annual Clinic January 31st

Dr. D. K. Jenkins Elected Supt. Waverley Hospital

Union, South Carolina.

The Union Community Hospital will hold its Annual Clinic Friday January 31, 1936. Doctor J. J. Mullowney, President of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., will be among the guests of honor. Dr. Mullowney will address the visiting physicians, surgeons and citizens on Friday evening at Sims High School. In connection with his address he will show on the screen the two million dollar plant which he secured for Meharry since 1923. Meharry is the greatest Negro Medical School in the world.

Doctor J. H. Hale, Prof. of Surgery, chief supervisor of the Hubbard Hospital dispensaries of Meharry Medical College and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Millie E. Hale Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., will be the chief Surgeon. Dr. W. Harry Barnes, ear, nose and throat specialist, president of the National Medical Association, Philadelphia will be present. Dr. Barnes, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and did post graduate work in the Department of Ear, Nose and Throat at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Paris, France, the University of Bordeaux; special work with Lukens of Philadelphia. He will show on the screen one of his Bronchoscopic operations.

Doctor M. O. Bousfield, Internist of Chicago a graduate of Northwestern University will also be among the outer-state physicians together with Drs. W. M. Powell, surgeon and H. M. Holmes Gynecologist of Atlanta, Ga., L. O. Miller of Asheville, N. C., E. E. Blackman of Charlotte, N. C.

The Board of Directors of the Waverley Fraternal Hospital in its regular meeting held on the night of January 15, 1936, unanimously elected Dr. D. K. Jenkins, brother of the late Dr. N. A. Jenkins, Superintendent. Other business of importance was the report of the institution being audited by a Certified Public Accountant, which found everything in order. It was gratifying to note the number of charity patients, over 8,000, who had been cared for during the year of 1935.

The Board has ever been known for its business like manner of handling its affairs, both large and small. Since the founding of the institution the steady growth and the increase in modern equipment and courteous services rendered are known throughout the State.

Dr. D. K. Jenkins, the newly elected Superintendent certainly needs no introduction to the public of South Carolina. His life is given to the promotion of public good and original ideas. For the past ten years, Dr. Jenkins has served as Superintendent of the Sunday School at Zion Baptist Church, the largest Sunday school in the State. The plan for reorganizing the Victory Savings Bank was born in his mind. He has lent many helpful suggestions in the operation of the Hospital in the past. It is rightly said, that "he has no enemies." The Board has made a wise choice in getting him for the position. Under his personal supervision there can be expected more efficiency and service rendered to the public.

Mrs. N. A. Jenkins declined to be connected with the hospital as successor to her husband and shares the opinion of the Board that it has made the best selection possible.

The public can now rejoice in

ess one, to elect officers. We meet Saturday, Feb. 1st at 10:00 a. m. The Pres., Mr. J. E. Gaffney is Spartanburg, S. C. Journal January 30, 1936

URGE OPENING OF NEGRO WARD

A delegation from Spartanburg went to Columbia yesterday and talked with Representative Kendrick, Godfrey and Ponder of the county legislative delegation to urge the opening of the negro tuberculosis hospital.

Other members of the legislative delegation had scattered following the adjournment of the house out of respect to the late P. O. Arrowsmith, Williamsburg representative.

H. E. Ravenel, president of the county tuberculosis association, and Mrs. T. Fraser James, executive secretary, headed the delegation, which included several negroes, including Milton Harris, who represented the county colored teachers' association, of which he is president. Mrs. James said this afternoon that the group is planning to arrange for an appointment with Senator W. D. Burnett, who was reported confined to his home here yesterday due to illness.

Dr. J. J. Mullomney To Deliver Principal Address

Union, S. C., Jan. 15—The 4th annual clinic of the Union Community Hospital will be held here Friday, January 31, 1936. Mr. G. W. Bolden, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Dr. L. W. Long, Supt. of the hospital said

million dollar plant of Meharry Medical College.

Dr. J. H. Hale, Surgeon-in-Chief of Millie E. Hale Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., will be in charge of the Clinic as usual.

Dr. W. Harry Barnes, Philadelphia, President of the National Medical Association, who has studied in Paris, France, will be present and show on the screen one of his Bronchoscopic operations.

Other out-of-town physicians and surgeons, who will be present are: Dr. E. E. Blockmon, Police Surgeon, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. H. M. Holmes, Gynecologist, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. C. W. Powell, Chief Surgeon, William A. Harris Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Internist Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. G. Stuart, Specialist, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. Y. O. Miller, Surgeon, Asheville, N. C.

The officials of the Clinic are asking that all professional men and women be present. The Clinic will open at 7:00 a. m.

Everyone who wishes to be treated in this Clinic must register and get a Permit Card.



DR. J. H. HALE
Professor of Surgery, Chief Supervisor of Hubbard Hospital Dispensaries of Meharry Medical College, Surgeon-in-Chief of Millie E. Hale Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

today that all arrangements for the Clinic, the entertainment of the guest surgeons and speakers as well as the visiting friends were completed.

Judging from the success of the past three years, and the array of noted specialists to appear on this year's program, the fourth Annual Clinic promises to create greater interest among the local professional group as well as the laymen than ever before.

Heading the list of distinguished visitors is: Dr. J. J. Mullomney, President of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., who will address the visiting physicians, surgeons and citizens at Sims High School Friday night. In connection with his address, he will show on the screen, the two

Ask \$12,000 of Solons to Open TB Ward for Negroes

Data on Conditions In Area Being Mailed to Representatives

Detailed information concerning tuberculosis among negroes in the county and a request for a \$12,000 appropriation to open and operate the 20-bed ward for negroes at the county sanatorium are contained in a letter being mailed by the Spartanburg Tuberculosis association to members of the county delegation who were not present at the Jan. 29 meeting of the delegation with the association's board of directors in Columbia.

The letter follows:
"I am writing to ask that you give earnest consideration to the request of the tuberculosis association for an appropriation to operate the negro ward at the county sanatorium. It has been six years now since that institution was built at great expense to the taxpayers and that department has never been open to patients. Not only as a matter of humane consideration for suffering and helpless people, but as a measure of protection to the homes of the community, this is of paramount importance.

350 Need Treatment
"Cases of tuberculosis among negroes are three to one more numerous than among whites. Of the estimated 447 active cases in this county, at least 350 are probably negroes. Their chances for recovery are practically nil in a community where no hospital beds are provided. Living conditions among these people are so bad the chances are all against them and the spread of infection is unchecked. Their daily contact with white people in the homes as domestic servants and on other lines of work constitutes our gravest problem. We constantly have in our office cases where children have become infected with tuberculosis from servants working in the homes.

"The 20 beds which the negro ward can accommodate would give the opportunity for recovery to certain early cases and would make possible for many the new treatment by collapse of the diseased lung which converts an 'open case' into a closed one and stops the

dissemination of infection. This treatment, however, necessitates a brief stay at a sanatorium, after which the patient can be sent home and continue the therapy by periodic visits to the clinic. Because of this new method, many more cases can be effectively treated than by the old plan of long hospitalization.

Can Equip Ward
"Our association with the limited funds available is trying to promote special measures to meet this situation but without sanatorium facilities this is like making bricks without straw. Only 25 beds have been provided for negroes at the state sanatorium and this county has never had a patient admitted to the department. The superintendent of our county hospital estimates that an appropriation of \$12,000 would be necessary to maintain the negro ward of 20 beds at our county sanatorium. This is less than the amounts provided for the purpose in other institutions in this state.

"If funds for maintenance are appropriated by the legislative delegation, we feel confident of being able to secure beds and other equipment from private sources, and ask for no funds except running expenses.

Annual Cost High
"Since tuberculosis is a preventable disease and costs this county hundreds of thousands yearly, it would seem to be a good investment to stop some of the infection at its source.

"The board of directors of this association is deeply concerned about the situation and urges that something adequate be done.

"Very truly yours,
"H. E. RAVENEL,
"President;
"MRS. T. FRASER JAMES,
"Executive Secretary."

"I was interrupted while writing this letter by a call to handle the case of a negro woman who has been preparing and serving the hot lunches for one of the colored schools—unable to drag herself to work another day she gave up and went to bed. The doctor pronounces her in the advanced stages of tuberculosis, one lung gone. She has five small children and lives in a two-room house in a thickly populated section of this city. Last week, another case of a woman (colored) who died, leaving nine children, also living in a two-room house, two beds in the house and six of the children sleeping in one

bed. Could ingenuity devise a more fertile soil for the propagation of the tubercle bacilli? And shall we continue to do nothing adequate about it? Surely this is a matter which concerns everyone of us.—T. F. J."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
March 8, 1936

NEGRO CONTAGIOUS WARD GREAT NEED

Roper Hospital Head Points to Inadequacy of Place for Meningitis Cases

The present outbreak of meningitis should bring forcibly to the attention of the public the crying need for a contagious ward for negroes at the Roper hospital, it was pointed out by F. Oliver Bates, superintendent of the hospital.

Without minimizing the usefulness of the white contagious ward, made possible by a bequest from the late Andrew B. Murray, Mr. Bates pointed out that a contagious ward for negroes is even more necessary than the white ward was.

He stressed the fact that the living conditions of the negroes make them more liable to contract contagious diseases. He added that from selfish considerations, if not for humanitarian reasons, the negroes should be provided for in a contagious ward, since they are servants in white families, cooking meals, tending children and washing clothes for the white people.

A contagious ward capable of accommodating twenty-five patients would cost about \$50,000, Mr. Bates estimated. He pointed out that at present, with limited appropriations from city and county, the hospital has to scrape up every possible dollar from other sources of income to continue operation, and hence the funds for building and maintaining such a ward must come from appropriations or gifts.

He stressed the inadequacy of the provisional contagious ward now being used for negro patients, situated at the southeast corner of Lucas and Calhoun streets. This is an old private residence, owned by the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, which has been lent to the Roper hospital.

General Hospital Needs

The Spartanburg General Hospital has grown in service for the people of the county every year since it was founded. At first it served only white patients in the initial building erected on its site. Later a building for the care and treatment of Negro patients was erected with funds donated by the Rosenwald Foundation. Meantime the county health service had been established and a department of dentistry was added. Then came the Duke Foundation with a generous gift to make it possible for the hospital to do a great charitable service. In 1930 the tuberculosis hospital was erected on the county farm with three departments, one for white adults, one for white children and one for negro patients. It may be said in passing that only the department for white adults is functioning. The others are closed.

In 1925 the county appropriated \$80,000 for the hospital. In 1935 that appropriation had been cut to \$62,500 and last year it again was cut to \$53,500. That amount was to carry on all the activities already mentioned.

But though the appropriation by the county was less, by \$27,000, than it was in 1932 the service of the institution greatly increased last year. In 1932 the number of patient days was 54,594 while in 1935 the number of patient days was 63,201.

The foregoing facts should be known to every man and woman in Spartanburg county. They compose a saga of service to the sick of the county. They should be known because the hospital authorities are faced with the necessity of cutting down the charity work or accumulating a deficit. In order to avoid such a situation they are asking the county delegation to grant an increased appropriation. In the budget for 1936-37 they are asking for additional funds of approximately \$24,000.

The growing demand for hospital service to those who are unable to pay regular hospital rates cannot be met without these additional funds. We believe there is not a citizen of the county who would be willing to deprive sick persons of the services offered by the hospital. We believe there is not a member of the delegation who is not in sympathy with the unfortunate people of the county when stricken by disease.

It may be authoritatively said that there is not a hospital of its class anywhere in the country that has been more economically operated than the Spartanburg General hospital. There are few in the South that have as broad and comprehensive a set-up as it has.

The county delegation can do no finer work,

and none that will give its members greater satisfaction in years to come, than carefully to analyze the hospital budget for 1936-37 and provide the funds necessary for the institution to do its best service for a greater number of patients in need.

Fayetteville, Tenn., News

March 5, 1936

OPENING OF LINCOLN**COUNTY COLORED HOSPITAL**

February 28, was opening day for the Lincoln county colored hospital and miscellaneous shower. Five hundred and fifty-five registered more than six hundred inspected the building bringing donations and gifts.

We the colored citizens of Fayetteville and Lincoln county wish to thank the friend both white and colored for their hearty cooperation and donations for the hospital.

Rooms were furnished by the Jr. Alpha Kappa Club, white A. R. P. church, white C. P. church, colored church of God, Mrs. John Estill.

Home maker's club, young women worker's club. Large donations were given by the Senior Alpha Kappa Club.

The women's missionary society Federation women's club of Lincoln county. The Round Dozen club, Fayetteville music club, Every druggist, hardware, furniture, and drygood store contributed in money or gifts, and individual gifts to numerous to be mentioned.

We have 17 pillows, 2 quilts, 4 blankets, 11 bed spreads, 2 rubber sheets, 39 pillows cases, 2 dresser scarfs, 12 linen napkins, 13 bath cloths, 24 towels, 8 pair of curtains, 9 beds, 10 mattresses, 1 dresser, 1 chest of drawers, 17 chairs, 9 tables, 1 dining table, kitchen table, stove and a nice supply of dishes.—Mala Ward.

Fayetteville, Tenn., News

March 13, 1936

LINCOLN COUNTY**COLORED HOSPITAL**

We didn't put this on the front page because we're just a little ashamed of not having the information in last week's issue. But then when we think about it we can summon a good excuse for ourselves. We asked Doctor Donaldson to furnish us with some information about the hospital and he, for some reason (he can think up this own excuse), failed us so he can hang his head along with us.

However we got the information from him and below is the write up

of the opening as submitted by him.

"The Lincoln County Colored Hospital was opened Friday, February 28th. Five hundred and fifty-five were registered. More than six hundred inspected the building bringing gifts and donations.

Rooms in the hospital were furnished by the following organizations: The Junior Alpha Kappa Club (white), A. R. P. Church (white), C. P. church (white), Church of God (colored), Home Makers Club, Young Women Worker's Club and Mrs. John Estill.

Among the many contributors to the miscellaneous shower were: The Senior Alpha Kappa Club, Missionary Society, Lincoln County Women's Federation Club, Round Dozen Club, and the Fayetteville Music Club. All drug stores and hardware stores also contributed.

As a result of the shower we have: 17 pillows; 2 quilts; 4 blankets; 11 bed spreads; 2 rubber sheets; 130 pillow cases; 2 dresser scarfs; 12 linen napkins; 13 wash cloths; 244 towels; 8 pair window curtains; 9 beds; 10 mattresses; 1 dresser; 17 chairs; 9 tables; 1 dining table; 1 kitchen table; 1 stove; 1 kitchen cabinet; and a nice supply of dishes and pans. Gifts are still coming in.

We, the Colored Citizens of Fayetteville and Lincoln county, wish to extend our thanks to our friends both white and colored for their cooperation and for their donations to the hospital. At present we have one patient who is recovering from an appendectomy."

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

FEB 4 1936

A Plea for Humanity

Selection of a location for a Texas negro tubercular hospital continues to hang fire. No criticism attaches to the location board for weighing all considerations before making a choice. Surely, however, the evidence has been presented. With both the Texas Tubercular Association and the Negro Medical Association on record as to the need of making a selection in East Texas where the black population of the State is heavily concentrated, the committee cannot in justice to the tubercular Negroes locate the hospital out of their reach.

That is a simple plea for humanity. The hospital was conceived because of necessity. Improved medical knowledge recognizes now that climatic conditions are unimportant in the cure of tuberculosis. Accessibility to hospitalization is stressed as the prime requisite of treatment. Obviously the board ought to locate the State hospital where it can be reached most easily by the negro patient and the negro doctor.

There should be no politics in connection with the choice. This is a matter of human health and human lives. The white population of the State is as deeply concerned as is the Negro. Its own health conditions are affected by those surrounding the helpless and underprivileged race in their midst.

TWENTY-ONE IN FIVE HERMANN COLORED WARDS

Reporter Finds 7 Men,
14 Women In
Hospital

HOUSTON.—An Informer reported that he found 21 Negro patients in Hermann hospital on a visit last Friday. The hospital is an immense white stucco building just off South Main boulevard at Hermann park. Colored patients are on the second floor, right on entering the main building. The interior of the building is impressively modern and sanitary. Quarters for colored patients comprise five wards and several private rooms, with accommodations for approximately 30.

Women patients in the hospital Friday were Mrs. Claudia Keller, 4317 Muray; Mrs. Martha Taylor, Rt. 2, Box 1153; Mrs. Eunice Oliver, 3280 Bell; Mrs. H. J. Ewell, 1411 Dunlavy; Mrs. C. B. Robinson, 3309 Pierce; Mrs. Olivia Taylor, 17 Center court; Miss Hazel James, 2711 Tuam; Mrs. Mabel Robinson, 1319 Victor; Mrs. Ida West, 4404 Market; Mrs. Jennie Abbott, 3249 Elgin; Miss Helen Adams, 3515 Ave. A; Miss Claree Howard, 3115 Farmer; Mrs. Lenora Webb, 3615 Adair, and Miss Virginia Holliday, 3301 Elgin.

The men were Samuel Williams, 524 McAlphine, Dennis Coleman, 4319 Murray; Robert Salone, 706 Richmond; Melvin Martin, 717 Andrew; Charles G. Campbell, 1 N. Main; Isom Green, 2207 Hutchins, and Theodore Musgrove, 313 Fennell.

TEXAS NEGROES TO GET SECOND-HAND WHITE SANATORIUM

Austin, Texas. (Sp.)—An announcement was made here this week by Claude Teer, chairman of the Texas Board of Control, of the purchase of the Thompson Sanatorium at Kerrville, Texas, by the state of Texas to be used as a Negro tubercular institution.

Out of the \$200,000 appropriated by the Texas legislature for the establishment of such a sanatorium for Negroes of Texas afflicted with tuberculosis, \$80,000 was spent for this property which had formerly been used as a white doctor's private institution for the treatment of white tuberculars.

It is stated that the remaining \$120,000 will be employed to remodel and renovate the building, which is said to have an 80-bed capacity.

Reports reaching Austin indicate that the purchase of the Kerrville sanatorium has not met the approval of leading Negroes, nor of whites who

have been working in cooperation with prominent members of the Negro race on this state owned and operated tubercular sanatorium.

Kerrville, which is located west of San Antonio, is in an area of Southwest Texas where Negroes have not resided in any appreciable numbers and has no railroad facilities.

Hospitals - 1936

Construction Of Hospital To Start At Once

Audits Only Report Of Building Committee

Actual construction of the Victory Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium is expected to begin not later than next week following the report of a special building committee appointed last week at the annual meeting of the Tide-water Tuberculosis Hospital Association held in the library of the Medical Arts Building.

Mrs. P. E. Lotz, president of the association, presided at the meeting at which it was unanimously voted to begin construction at once.

The building committee, appointed by Mrs. Lotz, is expected to make its report by the end of this week. It is composed of the following: Vernon G. Eberwine, chairman; Sidney L. Nusbaum, co-chairman; Mrs. A. E. Ewell, Julian Lawrence, Dr. L. C. Harrell, P. B. Young, Dr. F. D. Wilson, Mrs. Albert V. Crosby and Mrs. Henry Eley.

According to the recommendations of a special committee at the meeting, the sanatorium will be 135 by 40 feet, two stories high in the main section, and with one story wings for men and women tuberculosis patients of both races. The structure will be built on part of a 20-acre site owned by the association and situated on the Virginia Beach Boulevard near Thalia Creek.

The first unit of the sanatorium, when completed, is expected to cost about \$30,000, it has been estimated, and, under present plans, should be in full operation in about a year.

The decision to begin construction on the hospital was made after several tuberculosis hospitals had been investigated to determine building and maintenance costs, and means of operation.

The next meeting of the association will be held on May 14 in

accordance with an amendment adopted at last week's meeting to hold meetings in April, May, September and January, instead of once each month as specified in the by-laws.

The new board of directors is composed of Mrs. Crosby, Miss Margaret Lloyd, Mr. Lawrence, H. G. Parker, Mrs. Nusbaum, Dr. Wilson, George H. Lewis, Mrs. T. J. Wright, Dr. W. L. Harris, Mrs. W. R. Deans, Mrs. R. J. Williams, Mrs. I. L. Chapman, Mrs. C. F. Whitley, Dr. William A. Brown, W. L. Bennett, Jesse M. Overton, Mrs. A. B. Westbrook, Miss Lucy Mason Holt, William A. Prieur, Jr., Oscar F. Smith, Dr. Josiah Leake, Floyd Kellam, R. G. Barton and P. B. Young, all of Norfolk or nearby places.

Miss Lizzie Morgan, Dr. Peter Causey, health officer of Southampton County; E. A. Brothers, Whaleyville; Mrs. Sidney Cox, Isle of Wight County; R. A. Edwards, Isle of Wight County; and Mrs. R. N. Darden, of Southampton County; J. E. Martin, Dr. J. Lewis Rawls and Dr. R. H. Bland, of Suffolk.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch April 8, 1936

Negro Doctors to Get Clinic Course Here

The sixth clinic for Negro physicians will be held at St. Philip Hospital here June 15-27 under auspices of the Medical College of Virginia. Dr. Lee E. Sutton Jr., dean of the school of medicine and clinic director, announced yesterday.

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York City will be the invited clinician during the postgraduate course. Doctors from outside Virginia will be admitted in small numbers it was stated.

As formerly, the clinic will be subsidized by the General Education Board of New York City.

Danville, Va., Register May 8, 1936

THE NEGRO ANNEX AT HILLTOP

The late Dr. Eunion G. Williams, whose successful crusade against tuberculosis in Virginia made him an outstanding figure among public health physicians in the United States, spoke of Danville as one of "the bright towns of the South" in the fight against tuberculosis and in its general public health program. Hilltop Sanatorium made Danville one of the capital cities on Dr. Williams' map of Virginia and the South and we remember with what admiration he spoke of the bull-dog tenacity of Dr. Garnett as an anti-tuberculosis campaigner, at a meeting of the Public Health Committee of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce at Vir-

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
TIMES-HERALD

APR 9 1936

WHITTAKER HOSPITAL'S GENERAL APPEAL

Whittaker Memorial hospital, the only Negro institution of its kind in this community, is engaged just now in its annual campaign for maintenance funds for the coming year. It asks of the community support to the extent of \$5,000 to carry on a work that is well-nigh indispensable to Newport News, a work of community health, of charity and neighborliness and of community insurance. For the work of the hospital is all of these and in recognition of that manifold role in our community life its staff of physicians and nurses labor on with small remuneration for their services and the hospital accomplishes a huge task in community betterment.

If that work, in which already there is so much of self-sacrificing service, is to be kept up for another year, the community must respond to the appeal. It should respond universally. To begin with, it is the neighborly, the humane and the charitable thing to do. But over and above this compelling reason to give, there is the question of community insurance. Disease and ill health are the concern of the whole community, not simply of those who fall a prey to disease. In our modern conception of public health we realize that all must be healthy, that from a purely selfish viewpoint, in protecting ourselves from disease we must protect others. We have come to realize that in the multiplicity of modern contacts the general level of health must be raised in the community unless all are to suffer.

For that selfish reason, which it should not be necessary to recite to anyone, it is almost mandatory on every community to support those institutions that stand at the forefront in the fight for a higher general level of health in the community.

This hospital is doing an essential work in our community. That goes without saying. It is doing that work in an acceptable way. That goes without saying too. A contribution to its maintenance is a contribution to community progress as well as to community neighborliness and a tribute to a difficult task well done.

Virginia Beach a year before his death. "Dr. Garnett is one of the best public health physicians in the State," Dr. Williams said. "He knows what he is doing and he has the capacity to persevere that is the prime asset of every public health physician."

In no city in the State, however, has any public health physician received a larger measure of cooperation among the leaders of citizenship than Dr. Garnett has received in Danville. None can match the record of the Danville anti-tuberculosis campaign which has been led by the Kiwanis Club and by the directors of Hilltop. Here the cost of the war against tuberculosis has been underwritten by the citizens themselves in the Community Chest campaign, which gives Hilltop a part of its support, in every field has been outstanding. Hilltop is now one of the finest of the tuberculosis sanatoria in Virginia, although it is not the largest. For more

than five years it has received State-aid of a dollar a day for each bed and it has restored many white victims of tuberculosis to health and useful citizenship. It has also given them an education in preventive treatment.

The directors of Hilltop are now given the opportunity to immeasurably increase its usefulness and to enlarge its place as the Good Samaritan of Danville institutions. They are asked to approve the building of a Negro annex to be operated under the management of the institution. The Negro Progressive League, which is sponsoring the building project at Hilltop, has already pointed out that it will be possible to build a separate road to the Negro annex and that it can be operated as a distinct institution in all respects, save management. When the directors of Hilltop consider the proposal, let them remember that the tuberculosis rate among the Negroes of Danville is three times as great as that among white people and that there can be no adequate protection of either white or colored people against the disease until there is a Negro sanatorium. When a domestic servant, for example, is living in the home with a tubercular Negro child or a tubercular husband, an entire white family as well as a colored family is endangered. It is up to Danville to provide protection for itself. The Negro sanatoria of the State are inadequate and cannot provide it. If the directors of Hilltop will grant permission for the construction of the building on their property, the money will be found.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch May 10, 1936

Negroes Seek Tuberculosis Care in Danville

Leaders Assured Plea for Aid Will Be Considered

(Special to The Times-Dispatch)

DANVILLE, May 9—Leading Negro citizens were assured last night by the directors of Hilltop Sanatorium that sympathetic consideration would be given their appeal for a place of segregation where Negroes can receive treatment for tuberculosis.

The directors of the white institution, which is supported by a city subsidy and private donations, appointed a committee to make a study of the question.

Rate High Among Negroes
Negro spokesmen pointed out that although the Negro population of Danville is only one-third the white, the

rate of tubercular infection and death is three times as high among Negroes as among white people.
R. W. Garnett, city health officer, said tuberculosis would be greatly reduced if Negroes were provided a place for treatment. He pointed out the employment of Negroes in white homes as servants and the dangers of infection.

JUN 20 1936
An Obligation of the State

THE recent General Assembly provided \$240,000 for additional construction at the Central State Hospital for Negroes at Petersburg, and \$71,400 for a Negro unit at the State Farm for Women in Goochland County. It did nothing, however, to provide adequate care for the feeble-minded Negro children of Virginia.

In view of the two above-mentioned appropriations, as well as one or two other smaller ones for the benefit of the Negro citizens of the Commonwealth, it would perhaps have been unreasonable to have expected the State to do anything at the legislative session of 1936 for feeble-minded Negro juveniles. Nevertheless, the problem must have the attention it requires. Wholly aside from its humanitarian aspects, this matter of allowing hundreds of feeble-minded Negro children to receive totally inadequate treatment simply means building up trouble and expense for the future.

We had an excellent example recently at Gordonsville of what can happen when a mentally afflicted person is allowed to go his way, without attention from those who are equipped to treat such affliction. A sheriff was killed, the Negro and his wife were killed, five other persons were wounded, and the house in which the Negroes lived was burned to the ground, after a lengthy gun battle.

This sort of thing can be prevented, if mental disorders are treated promptly. Dr. JAMES ASA SHIELD's announcement yesterday that only 23 men with a mental age of 14 or over are to be found among the 1,792 prisoners at the State penitentiary, is vividly illustrative of the importance to society of providing adequate treatment to the mentally afflicted.

MRS. CATHERINE WILCOX of the children's bureau of the State Department of Public Welfare pointed out pertinent facts in this connection to the annual conference of the Virginia Commission on Interracial Co-operation at Norfolk in April. She drew attention to the fact that "the care of the colored feeble-minded children in Virginia is in almshouses, jails, industrial schools for delinquents and the penitentiary." She also said that the school system fails to provide "sufficient classes for the teaching of the subnormal colored children capable of routine training in its legitimate school system." In Richmond, for example, there is no special class for the mentally handicapped child in any one of the 15 Negro schools.

The fact that the Virginia Manual Labor School for Negro Boys and the Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls both

are filled with children who are mentally afflicted, whereas they are supposedly institutions for the rehabilitation of children who are socially maladjusted, is another evidence of the need for proper institutional care for such boys and girls. In the former of the two above-mentioned schools, only four of the 308 children enrolled on January 1 of this year were mentally normal, and in the latter, only two out of 78 were normal.

What is the simplest way to provide the necessary facilities for feeble-minded Negro children? That is a debatable question, but the feasibility of acquiring the abandoned school property of the American Missionary Society in Gloucester County for this purpose, is at least worth serious consideration. These buildings stand on a tract of some 160 acres, and they are said to be of such a nature as to be convertible to the purpose under discussion. The fact that the American Missionary Society was a pioneer in the field of Negro education might make it particularly amenable to the idea that its property be used as an institution for the treatment of feeble-minded Negro boys and girls.

May we suggest that the plan is well worth the consideration of the State authorities? Certainly they recognize the obligation of the Commonwealth to provide adequate facilities for its afflicted wards. It is not only good business, in the long run, but it is the only fair and equitable course. We trust that when the General Assembly meets in 1938, a well-integrated program for caring for the feeble-minded Negro children of Virginia will be presented

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

JUL 9 - 1936

A GAP IN THE LINE.

Do you know that there was a time, in the life of men who account themselves still young, when the only persons who could get modern treatment in Virginia for pulmonary tuberculosis were insane Negroes?

It is true. The first pavillion for the "Saranac treatment" of tuberculosis was at the Central State Hospital, the institution in Petersburg for the Negro insane. Then came Catawba, Pine Camp, Blue Ridge, Burkeville and the smaller municipal sanatoria. Today, Virginia's line of defence against the White Plague is far-flung. It is complete except for one gap, a pitiful gap: Some provision is made for the care of all other types of tuberculosis in all classes, but nothing is done as yet for the care of children who have pulmonary or joint tuberculosis. As a State, ironically enough, we treat all except those who, if treated

and cured, would have the longest expectation of rich life!

The State Board of Health has asked the Crippled Children's Hospital to open its doors to these afflicted children under an act which permits monthly payment by the State for the local care of the tuberculous. Anxious as the board of the hospital is to comply with the State's request, the board faces the grim fact that pulmonary tuberculosis in a child is as readily communicable as in an adult. Youngsters afflicted with TB. of the lungs cannot be treated in the same building with uninfected children. The only way to fill the gap in the line is with a new and separate fort, an additional ward at the Crippled Children's Hospital.

Appeal is made for this means of meeting a need too long neglected. The board asks for \$45,000 and announces that its magnificent Women's Auxiliary already has taken on itself the obligation of providing the annex to the Nurses' Home that will be required for those who attend the tuberculous children.

Such an appeal would find a response in any case; it will find a speedier and more grateful response because the board intends to name the new building the William Tate Graham Ward, in honor of that beloved Virginia orthopaedist who has freely given of his high abilities to the hospital from the day of its inception. The new fort against tuberculosis will be a thank-offering for a great and sacrificial life.

Hospitals-1936

West Virginia-
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Lakin Hospital Manned By Highly Trained Negro Staff

**Warns of Spread of Social Diseases Which Are Making
Serious Inroads In the Health and Life of Our
People—Only Institution For Nervous and Mentally
Ill of the Group In West Virginia.**

By F. G. BLACKMAN, Financial Secretary

LAKIN, W. Va., April 23—Lakin State Hospital, a State institution for the care and treatment of the nervous and mentally ill of the Negro Group of West Virginia, is the only institution of its kind in America with an all-Negro personnel. Negro America must feel exceedingly grateful to this proud mountaineer state for this pronounced expression of confidence in the group's ability.

Seventy miles northwest of Charleston and on route 2, stands this monument to a customary American unprecedented—Lakin State Hospital—somewhat sanctified by the hallowed efforts of a struggling group to justify the confidence reposed. Times rushing spirit has amply justified these efforts and a great State's commendation is the unstudied evidence.

A retrospect is an illustrious chronicle: During the 1919 session of the State legislature, Hon. T. G. Nutter, then a member of that body from Kanawha county, introduced House Bill No. 19 designed to establish a State institution for the care and treatment of mental and nervous diseases of the Negro race and to provide for the management of such institution. This bill was passed on February 8th of that same year. On February 11, 1924, Dr. C. C. Barnett, Huntington, W. Va., donned the garb of responsibility and opened the doors of this haven for the nervous and mentally affected. Dr. Barnett was not only an imminent physician but distinguished himself as an executive. Under his leadership the institution advanced from a position of obscurity to a place of prominence. Upon his retirement in 1933, he had seen his efforts grow from a small beginning into a magnitude that counts material values in terms of a million dollars and heard the benediction of the American Medical Association placing it in the category of class "A" hospitals for the treatment of mental

and nervous diseases. The institution is built on a tract of 1257 acres of land, one of the most beautiful sites in the State. Many and diverse types of buildings dot this site. The Men's and Women's Hospitals are each three-story fireproof buildings with basement and have combined hospitalization capacity of 470 patients. The Administration building, a two-story fireproof brick accommodates the laboratory, hydrotherapy, drug room, dental parlor, operating room, X-Ray department, business offices, superintendent's and physicians' offices.

Our cannery is a modern fireproof brick building with modern equipment. Our last year pack in this plant amounted to more than 29,000 No. 10 cans of various products grown on our farm. The superintendent's residence lends much beauty to the scene and there are several farm cottages, modern dairy building and other storage plants.

Our farm has a herd of dairy and beef cattle, poultry yard and hog farm. Excepting the products sold or otherwise disposed of, we received from the farm last year: 35,000 gallons milk, 16,000 pounds pork, 25,000 pounds beef, 3,000 pounds veal, 3,000 pounds chicken, 300 dozen eggs, 13,000 cans fruits and vegetables, 2,500 cantaloupes and watermelons and several thousand bushels of green vegetables and potatoes.

We have an all-colored personnel of 36 persons: Supt. Eugene Lloyd Youngue, A.B., M.D.; Mrs. A. M. Moore and G. O. Price, assistant physicians; Dr. J. Ernest Martin visiting dentist; Dr. C. A. Rogers visiting ear, nose, throat and eye specialist; Clinton Bryant, techni-

cian; Miss Juanita Frances Banks clinical nurse; F. G. Blackman, financial secretary; Miss Beatryce Womack, stenographer; A. C. Spurlock, farm manager; Rockett Grey, engineer; Miss Henry Helen Briggs, dietitian; T. C. Friend, herdsman, and six other graduate nurses, a chef, cook and his assistant, an assistant engineer and 14 attendants, all under the immediate supervision of Supt. E. L. Youngue.

The hospital has a present patient population of 340—184 women and 156 men. They represent 30 of the States' counties. A great percentage of these unfortunates are victims of social diseases, a dreadful malady that is stealthily making serious inroads in the health and life of our people. It seems that if an intense and orderly campaign is not soon waged against its amazing onslaught irreparable damage to our social order may eventually result.

Dr. Eugene Lloyd Youngue, the present superintendent is one of the most popular and efficient physicians of the State. His personality is so magnetic it has captivated his fellowmen to a degree that empels their utter support. Governor Kump and other State dignitaries have bequeathed him their unreserved confidence commanding him upward in the winding ways of progress. He has accepted the challenge; his leadership is apparent; his vision is taking shape and Lakin State Hospital bids fair to soon become a great Medical Center.